

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

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WHOLE NUMBER 714

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1877.

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The Offices of the Army and Navy Journal will be Removed on the 1st of May to No. 245 Broadway, opposite the City Hall Park and the New York Post Office.

For many years the study of reputable competing makers in the remodeling of pistols has been to produce an arm with the least weight in proportion to the size of ball and penetration; a compact weapon, yet easy to hold when shooting; durability, which means best material and workmanship.

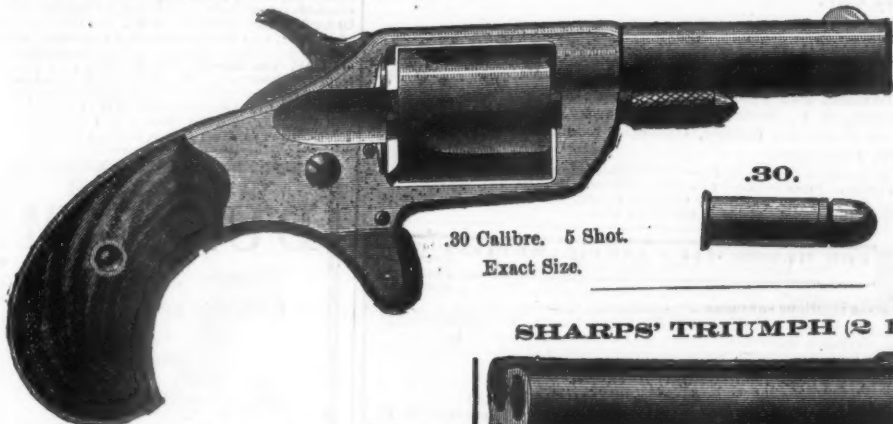
In all these points the progress is most remarkable in the Colt's "New Line." For example: the new .30 Colt or Pony Colt weighs only 6½ ounces, or a little over half the weight of Smith and Wesson's No. 1; yet

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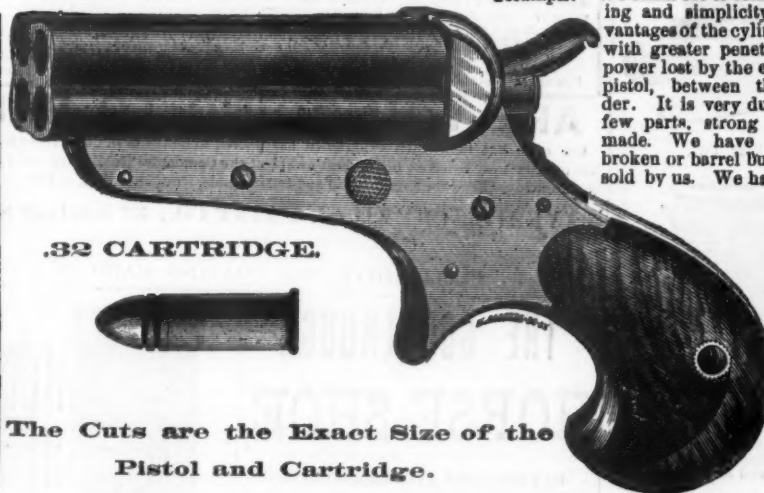
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the ball is nearly three times as heavy, that is, the weight of ball in proportion to the weight of pistol is five times heavier; the penetration is 50 per cent. greater. It occupies about half the room. It can be carried in the watch-fob or vest pocket. The frame is solid; no hinge to get loosened. It is loaded and the shells readily ejected without removing the cylinder. The frame is forged, beautifully wrought and case-hardened. The barrel and cylinder blued steel. An ivory or pearl handle makes a beautiful combination. A wood handle contrasts best with the nickel plating.

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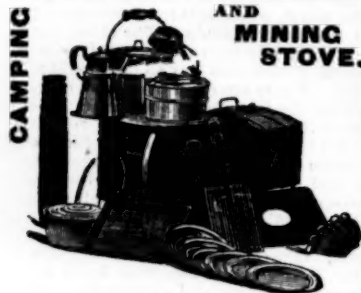
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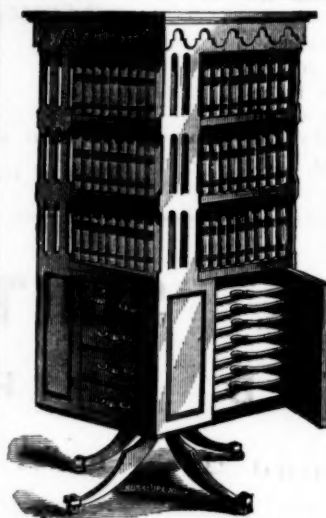
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THE ARMY.

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George W. McCrary, *Secretary of War.*

H. J. Crosby, *Chief Clerk, War Department.*

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Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.
Brig.-Gen. Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.
Brig.-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General H. Macfadyen, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

W. T. Sherman, *General of the Army of the United States.*

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Capt. E. H. Hall, Adjutant, U. S. M. A.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1877.

To the Hon. Geo. W. McCrary, Secretary of War:

SIR: Prior to my entering upon the duties of the Presidency, there had been stationed, by order of my predecessor, in the immediate vicinity of the building used as a State-house in New Orleans, La., and known as Mechanics' Institute, a detachment of United States infantry. Finding them in that place, I have thought proper to delay a decision of the question of their removal until I could determine whether the condition of affairs is now such as to either require or justify continued military intervention of the National Government in the affairs of the State. In my opinion there does not now exist in Louisiana such domestic violence as is contemplated by the Constitution as the ground upon which the military power of the National Government may be invoked for the defence of the State. The disputes which exist as to the right of certain claimants to the chief Executive office of that State are to be settled and determined, not by the Executive of the United States, but by such orderly and peaceable methods as may be provided by the Constitution and the laws of the State. Having the assurance that no resort to violence is contemplated, but, on the contrary, that the disputes in question are to be settled by peaceful methods under and in accordance with law, I deem it proper to take action in accordance with the principles announced when I entered upon the duties of the Presidency. You are therefore directed to see that the proper orders are issued for the removal of said troops, at an early date, from their present position to such regular barracks in the vicinity as may be selected for their occupation.

R. B. HAYES.

The Secretary of War accordingly addressed the following letter to Gen. Sherman:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1877.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Comd'g U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a communication from the President of the United States, in which he directs that the detachment of the United States troops now stationed in the vicinity of the Mechanics Institute, in the City of New Orleans, La., be withdrawn to such convenient barracks as may be selected for their occupation. You are hereby charged with the execution of this order, and will cause the withdrawal to take place on Tuesday next, the 24th of April, at 12 o'clock meridian. Very respectfully, etc.

GEO. W. MCCRARY, Sec'y of War.

The following was sent from the Hdqrs Mil. Div. of the Missouri to Gen. Augur, April 21:

CHICAGO, April 21, 1877.

Gen. C. C. Augur, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: By direction of the Lieut.-General the following telegraphic order from the General of the Army is forwarded for your action and guidance. Please report by telegraph upon the execution of the order:

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1877.

Gen. P. H. Sheridan, commanding the Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.:

You will please order the troops now posted at or in the immediate vicinity of the State House, New Orleans, to the United States barracks on Tuesday, April 24, at twelve M., precisely, and report the fact to these Hdqrs. Copies of the order of the President and Secretary of War will come to you by mail, and another copy will be sent to Gen. Augur direct.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

R. C. DRUM, Asst. Adjt.-General.

HDQRS DEPT. OF THE GULF.

NEW ORLEANS, 12:15 P. M., April 24.

To Col. R. C. Drum, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Chicago, Ill.:

The troops quartered at the Orleans Hotel in this city vacated it at 12 o'clock meridian to-day and proceeded to Jackson Barracks. This hotel is the only building in the immediate vicinity of the State-house that has been occupied by the troops during the past year, and not once during that time have the troops occupied the State-house or any part of it.

C. C. AUGUR, Brig.-Gen. Comd'g.

G. O. 37, H. Q. A., April 18, 1877.

Superintendents of National Cemeteries being civilians, and now paid by the Quartermaster's Dept. as other civil employes thereof, the following regulations from the Secretary of War are promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. In view of the responsibility attached to the position of Superintendent, and his not being generally under the direct supervision of a superior officer, it is of great importance that none but men of excellent character and fair abilities should be appointed.

Applicants must therefore fulfil the following conditions, viz.: 1st. They must have served in the Army of the United States, either Regular or volunteer, and must have been disabled for active field service in the line of duty, but the degree of their present disability must not be such as to impair their efficiency in charge of Cemeteries. 2d. They must be of steady, sober, and correct habits. 3d. They must have a fair degree of intelligence and education, and must be able to write legibly.

II. All applications for the appointment of Superintendent should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the Army, and be accompanied by testimonials of responsible persons in support of the above requirements. They must be in the handwriting of the applicant, and must give his full name, length of service, the company and regiment he last served in, date and cause of his discharge, and his present place of residence. No applications from enlisted men in the Army will be entertained, such men being ineligible under the law.

III. All applicants, before being appointed, will be examined by a Board of Officers to be convened by orders from the Adjutant-General's Office, in the Department where they may be residing or serving. An applicant having passed a satisfactory examination, will, if selected for appointment, be required to serve a probationary term of six months as an assistant at such Cemetery as the Quartermaster-General may designate before being definitely appointed. Applicants thus selected will be hired by the Quartermaster's Department, at the rate of \$40 per month, and furnished with transportation from and to their homes. If at the expiration of this probationary term the applicant has shown his fitness for the position, he will then be eligible for appointment when a vacancy occurs. Should there be no vacancy at the end of the term, his employment will cease. He will then, in his turn, be duly appointed as vacancies occur. The number of candidates on probation will at no time exceed four.

IV. The pay of Superintendents is \$60, \$65, \$70, \$75, per month, according to the grade of the Cemetery to which they are assigned, with quarters and fuel.

V. "The Superintendents of the national cemeteries shall be selected from meritorious and trustworthy soldiers, either commissioned officers or enlisted men of the volunteer or Regular Army, who have been honorably mustered out or discharged from the Service of the United States, and who may have been disabled for active field service in the line of duty." (Sec. 4874, Revised Statutes of the United States.)

VI. Changes in the classification of Cemeteries will continue to be made in orders through the Adjutant-General's Office.

G. O. 38, H. Q. A., April 19, 1877.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following additional regulations on the subject of soldiers' deposits are announced for the government of all concerned:

Before delivering to discharged soldiers final statements, upon which deposits are credited, the officer signing the statements will ascertain if the soldier has the certificates of deposit in his possession. If so, he should be instructed to present them, with his final statements, to the Paymaster. Should he claim to have lost the certificates, the officer will cause the soldier's affidavit to the facts to be made (before a Judge-Advocate or Post Adjutant) in duplicate and attached to the statements.

The affidavit should clearly set forth the fact and

circumstances of loss of the certificates, and that the soldier has not sold or assigned them. Upon this evidence the Paymaster may pay without the certificates of deposit heretofore required in all cases to accompany the final statements; and the responsibility for the correctness of the amounts credited on the statements will rest wholly with the officer certifying them. Paymasters will make no payment of deposits *excepting on final statements.*

Where repayment is not made on final statements, the soldier should forward the certificates, or the evidence above described, to the Paymaster-General's Office, where alone such claims will be settled.

The attention of enlisted men should be called to the importance of preserving certificates of deposits as the only certain means of insuring absolutely correct repayment without delay.

The attention of officers certifying final statements is especially relayed to the provisions of par. 17, first clause of par. 19, and last clause of par. 20 (pages 8 and 9), of G. O. 51, A.-G. O., series of 1872; the same being too often neglected.

G. O. 39, H. Q. A., April 20, 1877.

The following order, received from the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 17, 1877.

The proceedings of General Courts-martial will in all cases be transmitted by the Dept. Commander who appointed the Court, or by the Judge-Advocate of a Court appointed by the President, directly to the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, as required by law. Such reports as the Judge-Advocate-General may make upon cases requiring the action of the President will be addressed to the Secretary of War, and forwarded through the General of the Army, for such remarks and recommendations as he may see fit to make.

GEO. W. MCCRARY, Secretary of War.

G. O. 20, M. D. ATLANTIC, April 11, 1877.

The posts of Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and Fort Wayne, Mich., are designated as depots at which prisoners sentenced to confinement in the Leavenworth Military Prison, will be collected from the several posts in the Division (exclusive of those in the Dept. of the South). The particular "Depot," to which each prisoner will be sent under this order will be designated in the orders promulgating the case.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

A. A. Surg. F. B. Eaton will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., for assignment to duty with the troops comprising the expedition to the Wallowa Valley (S. O. 30, D. C.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are made: Surg. D. L. Magruder, to duty as Attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits at St. Louis, Mo., relieving Surg. C. T. Alexander; Surg. Alexander will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Columbia for assignment to duty (S. O., April 18, W. D.).

Capt. G. J. Lydecker, Corps of Engrs, is relieved from duty under the orders of Major D. C. Houston, Corps of Engrs, and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and relieve Major G. L. Gillespie, Corps of Engrs, of duties under his charge, reporting to Lieut.-Gen. comd'g Mil. Div. Missouri (S. O., April 21, W. D.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are made: Surg. A. A. Woodhull is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the South, and will report to the Comd'g Gen. Mil. Div. of Pacific and Dept. of California for duty; A. Surg. C. De Witt, from duty in Dept. of South, and will proceed to Philadelphia, Penn. (S. O., April 19, W. D.).

The following named officers are relieved from duty in the Mil. Div. of Atlantic, and will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Texas for assignment to duty: A. Surgs. J. V. De Hanne, E. Woodruff, and A. C. Girard will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Dakota for duty; A. Surg. W. H. King is relieved from duty in Dept. of South, and will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Dakota for duty (S. O., April 19, W. D.).

So much of par. 3, S. O. 43, from these Hdqrs, as directs A. A. Surg. A. C. Bergen to report to Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Infantry, for further instructions, is hereby revoked. He will report to C. O. of the post to be established at the mouth of the Little Big Horn River in Montana, for duty (S. O. 51, D. D.).

DETACHED SERVICE.

Capt. O. E. Michaelis, Ord. Dept., Chief Ord. Officer of Dept., will proceed to Bismarck, D. T., on public service (S. O. 49, D. D.).

Capt. J. F. Weston, Sub. Dept., will proceed to make a careful inspection of all subsistence supplies at Fort Randall, Lower Brulé Agency, Fort Sully, Cheyenne Agency, Standing Rock, Forts Rice, A. Lincoln, Stevenson, and Buford. He will also act as Special Inspector upon such subsistence supplies at these posts as may require the action of an inspector. Upon the completion of this duty, Capt. Weston will proceed to the Hdqrs of the column which will be then operating in the field against hostile Sioux, and will report there to the commanding officer for duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the column (S. O. 49, D. D.).

1st Lieut. E. Maguire, C. E., Chief Engr. of Dept., will proceed to Fort Randall, on public service (S. O. 48, D. D.).

Surg. C. H. Alden, member G. C. M. Fort Townsend, W. T., April 5 (S. O. 32, D. C.)
 Major R. H. Alexander, Surg., member G. C. M. Fort Vancouver, Wash. T., April 6 (S. O. 34, D. C.)
 Major C. G. Sawtelle, Q. M., will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., to make the special inspection (S. O. 84, M. D. A.)

Capt. H. W. Jones, A. Q. M., will proceed to Fort Delaware, Delaware, on public business (S. O. 83, M. D. A.)

Major I. O. Dewey, P. D., will repair to St. Paul, Minn., for temporary duty in the Dept. of Dakota (S. O. April 23, W. D.)

Lieut. Col. R. Jones, Asst. Insp.-Gen., is detailed to inspect certain Q. M. stores and clothing, camp and garrison equipage, at the Jeffersonville Depot, Q. M. Dept., Jeffersonville, Ind. (S. O., April 20, W. D.)

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

The following assignments of Paymasters, to pay the troops in this Department, for the muster of April 30, 1877, is hereby made, viz.: For the posts of Camp Douglas, Forts Cameron, Hall, and Bridger, and Camps Brown and Stambaugh, Major T. H. Stanton, P. D.; for the post of Omaha Barracks, Major R. D. Clarke, P. D.; for the posts of Fort Hartsuff, North Platte, Fort McPherson, Sidney Barracks, Fort Sanders, Fred. Steele, and Fetterman, and Cantonment Reno, Major T. T. Thornburgh, P. D.; for the posts of Fort D. A. Russell, Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Fort Laramie, Camp Robinson and Sheridan (including Sioux Scouts), and Camps at Red Canon and Hat Creek, Major I. W. Wham (S. O. 50, D. P.)

Major W. H. Johnson, P. D., will pay troops stationed at the Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, and Jefferson Bks, Mo., to April 30, 1877. Major E. H. Brooke, P. D., will pay the troops stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and at Leavenworth Military Prison, to April 30. On completion of these payments he will proceed to Forts Riley, Hays, and Wallace, Kas., and Forts Lyon and Garland, Col., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those points to April 30, making his first payment not later than the 3d proximo, and returning from Fort Farland via Denver, Cal. Major D. Taylor, P. D., will proceed to Forts Gibson, Sili, and Reno, I. T., paying the troops stationed at those points to April 30, making his first payment as soon after the 3d proximo as practicable. Major F. Bridgman, P. D., will pay troops stationed at Chicago and Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to April 30, making his first payment not later than the 3d proximo. Majors J. P. Willard and A. S. Towar, P. D., will proceed from Santa Fe, N. M., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed in the District, except Fort Garland, Col., to April 30. Upon the arrival of Major J. A. Broadhead, P. D., in this Dept., he will take station at Leavenworth, Kas., and will from thence proceed to Forts Larned and Dodge, Kas., Camp Supply, I. T., and Fort Elliott, Texas, for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those points to April 30 (S. O. 75, D. M.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Furlough for thirty days, Hosp. Stewd. S. Kitching (S. O. 75, D. M.)

Hosp. Stewd. H. Miller, will report to C. O. Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for temporary duty (S. O. 76, D. M.)

Hosp. Stewd. J. M. McKenzie will remain temporarily at the Presidio of San Francisco, awaiting assignment to duty (S. O. 33, M. D. P.)

Hosp. Stewd. H. W. Miller (now temporarily at Fort Concho, awaiting assignment) will proceed to Fort Stockton, relieving Hosp. Steward S. W. Reynolds from duty at that post. The latter will proceed to Fort Brown, for duty at that post (S. O. 71, D. T.)

Hosp. Stewd. J. Rhinehart is relieved from duty at Fort A. Lincoln, and is assigned to duty at the post to be built at the mouth of the Little Big Horn River in Montana (S. O. 48, D. D.)

A furlough for four months, Hosp. Stewd. W. M. Harrington; Hosp. Stewd. W. Hamberg, now at Madison Bks, N. Y., awaiting orders, will report to the C. O. of that post for temporary duty (S. O. 84, M. D. A.)

Hosp. Stewd. A. Von Clossman is relieved from duty at Columbus Bks, O., and will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for assignment to duty (S. O. April 18, W. D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of Ord. Sergts. are made: J. Barr, from duty at McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., to Fort Morgan, Ala., relieving Ord. Sergt. Campbell; C. A. Campbell will proceed to Newport Bks, Ky. J. Devine, from duty at Camp Robinson, Neb., and will proceed to Cheyenne Agency, D. T., for duty (S. O. April 23, W. D.)

Hosp. Stewd. W. Grant is relieved from duty at Fort Snelling, and is assigned to duty at Fort A. Lincoln, for service with column of troops that will operate from that post during the summer (S. O. 51, D. D.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 21, 1877:

Co. K, 3d Inf., from Newport Bks, Ky., to Atlanta, Ga.

Co. H, 14th Inf., from Fort Cameron, Utah T., to Camp Douglas, Utah T.

Cos. I and K, 17th Inf., from Cheyenne Agency, D. T., to Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

Co. E, 3d Art., from Raleigh, N. C., to Washington Arsenal, D. C.

Co. F, 2d Art., from Morganton, N. C., to Washington Arsenal, D. C.

Co. I, 5th Art., from Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Charleston, S. C.

Co. B, 3d Inf., from Columbia, S. C., to Atlanta, Ga.

Co. C, 3d Inf., from Aiken, S. C., to Atlanta, Ga.

Co. A, 18th Inf., from Spartanburg, S. C., to Greenville, S. C.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E. L. H., Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; F. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.; G. San Diego, Bks., Cal.

Detached Service.—Capt. E. V. Sumner, member, G. C. M. Alcatraz Island, Cal., April 11 (S. O. 34, M. D. P.)

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters, A. B. D. E. Ft. Sanders, W. T.; I. K. Ft. Fred. Steele, W. T.; C. Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; F. G. H. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.; M. Camp Brown, W. T.

3RD CAVALRY, Col. J. J. Reynolds.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. Ft. Fort Laramie, W. T.; H. Sidney Barracks, Neb.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; B. L. Camp Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A. C. H. K. Fort Sili, I. T.; G. L. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. D. E. F. I. M. Camp Robinson.

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A. B. F. H. I. L. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; D. K. Sidney Bks., Neb.; C. G. E. M. Fort McPherson, Neb.

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; K. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; A. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; E. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.
 * In camp near old Camp Crittenden.

To Join.—So much of S. O. 72, April 5, 1877, from this office, as relieves 1st Lieut. C. C. Morrison from his present duties and directs him to join his proper station, is amended to direct him to join his company at the close of the coming field season of the Expedition for Explorations and Surveys west of the 100th meridian (S. O., April 21, W. D.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and B. E. G. I. K. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. D. H. M. Fort Rice, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; F. Fort Abercrombie, D. T.
 * In the field.

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and C. D. I. L. M. Fort Brown, Tex.; B. K. Fort Clark, Texas; A. E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; F. scouting.

Change of Station.—Co. K from duty at Fort Duncan, and will proceed to Fort Clark for duty at that post (S. O. 71, D. T.)

Detached Service.—Capt. A. P. Carabier will take charge of T. Little, late private Co. B, and conduct him to Washington, D. C., for admission to Soldier's Home (S. O. 70, D. T.)

Capt. H. J. Farnsworth and 1st Lieut. E. Luff additional members G. C. M. Ringgold Bks, per par. 2, S. O. 63, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 73, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D. E. K. Ft. Union, N. M.; I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; G. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; A. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; B. Fort Craig, N. M.; L. Fort Lyon, Col.
 * In the field.

Detached Service.—Major G. A. Forsyth, A. A. D. C., will proceed to Camp Robinson, Neb., and such other points in that vicinity as may be designated by the Lieut.-Gen., on business connected with the public service (S. O. 34, M. D. M.)

Co. B, with all available men, will be reported to Major J. F. Wade at Fort Craig, N. M., on his arrival at that post, equipped for field duty (S. O. 28, D. N. M.)

Rejoin.—3d Lieut. H. H. Wright relieved from construction duty on U. S. Military Telegraph Line, and will rejoin his company (S. O. 27, D. N. M.)

Veterinary Surgeon.—The C. O. Fort Union, N. M., will send Q. M. Sergt. S. Burdett to Santa Fe, N. M., for the purpose of being examined as to his qualifications for the appointment of Veterinary Surgeon of this Regiment (S. O. 26, D. N. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. D. F. L. Fort Concho, Tex.; G. Fort Griffin, Tex.; C. Fort McKavett, Tex.; M. Fort Stockton, Tex.; H. Ft. Davis, Tex.; J. Fort Richardson, Tex.; B. Ft. Duncan, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; K. Ft. Clark, Tex.

Change of Station.—Co. B from duty at Fort McIntosh (now temporarily at Fort Clark), and will proceed to Fort Duncan for duty at that post (S. O. 71, D. T.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters, and A. B. E. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; H. Ft. Preble, Me.; D. L. Fort Independence, Mass.

Leave of Absence.—To June 12, 2d Lieut. E. Wheeler (S. O., April 24, W. D.)

Resigned.—The resignation of 2d Lieut. E. Wheeler has been accepted by the President to take effect June 12, 1877 (S. O., April 24, W. D.)

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters, and A. H. L. Ft. McHenry, Md.; B. Ft. Foote, Md.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; C. D. E. F. G. I. Washington, D. C.; M. Fort Johnston, N. C.

Change of Station.—Major H. A. Allen is assigned to duty at Washington Arsenal, D. C. (S. O. 86, M. D. A.) Bat. E (Dunn's) at Raleigh, and Bat. F (Williston's) at Morganton, N. C.—in Dept. of South—will proceed to Washington, D. C., and take post at Arsenal. All detachments from the 2d Art., in the Dept. of South—except those from Bat. M, at Fort Johnston—will join Bat. E, or F, and proceed therewith to Washington Arsenal (S. O. 85, M. D. A.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. A. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; G. H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; D. E. Washington, D. C.; I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

Change of Station.—On the arrival of Bats. E and F, 2d Art., at Washington Arsenal, Bats. D (Turnbull's) and E (Wildrick's) will be held in readiness to change station on the receipt of further orders (S. O. 85, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. J. B. Burbank, extended twelve days (S. O. 87, M. D. A.)

Transfers.—1st Lieut. L. Smith from Bat. D to Bat. G; 1st Lieut. C. Chase from Bat. G to Bat. D (S. O., April 21, W. D.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. Joseph Roberts.—Headquarters, B. C. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. L. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; E. Ft. Stevens, Or.; G. M. Sitka, Alaska; D. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Wrangell, Alaska; F. Ft. San Jose, Cal.

Detached Service.—Capt. F. G. Smith, 1st Lieut. J. W. Roder, Adj., 2d Lieut. J. L. Wilson, members, and 2d Lieut. W. Crozier, J. A. of G. C. M. Alcatraz Island, Cal., April 11 (S. O. 34, M. D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. S. R. Jones, extended one month (S. O. 35, D. C.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. E. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D. Savannah, Ga.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

Detached Service.—Major R. Arnold, A. A. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Fort Wood, N. Y. H., and inspect public property at that post (S. O. 83, M. D. A.) Major R. Arnold, A. A. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to inspect Forts Independence and Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass. (S. O. 88, M. D. A.)

1ST INFANTRY.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and I. E. C. Ft. Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule Agency, D. B. F. H. Fort Sully, D. T.; G. K. Standing Rock Agency.
 * In the field.

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. H. G. I. K. Atlanta, Ga.; F. Chattanooga; E. Ellijay, Ga.

Leave of Absence.—Five months, Capt. M. A. Cochran (S. O., April 19, W. D.)

To Join.—The following named officers are relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and will join their respective companies: 2d Lieuts. W. C. Muhlenberg and W. R. Abercrombie (S. O., April 21, W. D.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. E. F. G. H. Jackson Barracks, La.; D. St. Martinsville, La.; C. I. Pineville, La.; B. X. Baton Rouge Bks, La.
 * New Orleans, La., temporary duty.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. M. C. Wilkinson, member, G. C. M. Fort Townsend, April 5 (S. O. 32, D. C.)

New Orleans.—As the Cathedral clock struck twelve, April 24, a detachment of this regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. J. R. Brooke, marched out of the Orleans Hotel, passed up Chartres street to St. Louis street, and out St. Louis street to the river, where they embarked on a steamboat for the barracks. About one hundred men from other regiments assembled on the opposite side of the street in front of the Orleans Hotel to see their comrades move. When the infantry band began to play a few hundred persons gathered on the streets along the line of march, but there was not the slightest demonstration of any kind. On the galleries of the Orleans and St. Louis hotels stood a few of the adherents of Gov. Packard looking at the movements of the troops and the people in the streets below. The same afternoon 100 guns were fired, and there was a liberal display of flags in honor of the withdrawal of the troops.

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; C. F. Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; D. H. Omaha Bks, Neb.; B. E. I. Cantonment Reno, W. T.
 * In the field.

Relieved.—1st Lieut. H. Seton from duty as J. A. of G. C. M. Omaha Bks, Neb., by S. O. 37, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 50, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Cantonment Tongue River, M. T.

Leave of Absence.—Six months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his regimental comdr., 1st Lieut. E. L. Randall (S. O., April 18, W. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; H. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

To Join.—1st Lieut. J. F. Munson relieved from temporary duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will join his company at Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 48, D. D.)

Resigned.—The resignation of 2d Lieut. E. R. Ames has been accepted by the President to take effect April 20, 1877 (S. O., April 21, W. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. G. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp Thomas, A. T.

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B. D. F. H. I. K. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; C. Ft. Laramie, W. T.; G. Camp Robinson, Neb.; E. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A. North Platte, Neb.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. L. Hay, Adj., J. A. of G. C. M. Omaha Bks, Neb., by S. O. 37, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 50, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. E. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. K. Ft. Clark, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of five months, 1st Lieut. G. Barrett, Jr., R. Q. M., Fort McKavett, Tex. (S. O. 72, D. T.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; A. B. H. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.
 * In the field.

Detached Service.—Capt. C. A. Wikoff, M. Jackson, 1st Lieuts. W. Hoffman, C. F. Roe, 2d Lieut. F. W. Mansfield, members, and 2d Lieut. H. W. Hoyt, J. A. of G. C. M. Cheyenne Agency, D. T., April 27 (S. O. 50, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, Capt. C. A. Wikoff, Cheyenne Agency, D. T. (S. O. 51, D. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B. I. Angel Island, Cal.; A. K. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Hall lock, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Detached Service.—Capt. T. Byrne, 1st Lieut. W. W. Fleming, members, G. C. M. Alcatraz Island, Cal., April 11 (S. O. 34, M. D. P.)

The C. O. Presidio San Francisco and Angel Island, Cal., will send to Fort Yuma, Cal., under charge of 2d Lieut. P. G. Wood, all enlisted men and laundresses at their posts for the 6th Cav., 8th Inf., and companies of the 12th Inf. serving in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 31, M. D. P.)

Lieut.-Col. A. D. Nelson, Insp.-Gen. of the Dept., will proceed to Sioux City, Iowa, on public service (S. O. 51, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. J. Halloran, Camp Gaston, Cal.; Ten days, 2d Lieut. W. W. Wotherpoon, Camp Independence, Cal. (S. O. 34, M. D. P.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. B. H. G. K. D. F. New Orleans, La.; I. Vicksburg, Miss.; C. Baton Rouge, La.; E. Little Rock, Ark.

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. G. Camp Douglas, Utah; B. C. F. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; H. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartsuff; I. Fort Laramie, W. T.

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. G. K. McGunagle detailed on telegraph duty, and will report to Lieut. S. C. Vedder, A. S. O., in charge of line (S. O. 27, D. N. M.).

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and G. Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; D. E. Mobile, Ala.; B. Jackson, Miss.; I. Shreveport, La.; C. Little Rock, Ark.; A. K. Huntsville, Ala.; H. Monroe, La.; * New Orleans, temp. duty.

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and E. F. I. K. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; D. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. Fort Abercrombie, D. T.; H. Fort Rice, D. T.; B. C. Ft. Sisseton, D. T.

Leave of Absence.—Lieut.-Col. W. P. Carlin, Standing Rock Agency, D. T., extended fifteen days (S. O. 34, M. D. M.).

To Join.—Upon the adjournment of G. C. M. Fort Totten, D. T., by par. 3, S. O. 40, from these Hdqrs, Capt. C. E. Bennett will join his company at Standing Rock (S. O. 40, D. D.).

Roster N. C. O.—We have received the following official roster of Non-Commissioned Officers of this regiment, corrected to April 1, 1877:

Non-Commissioned Staff: Sergeant Major, Charles W. Seyde, appointed Dec. 15, 1875; Quartermaster Sergeant, Charles Cook, app. May 15, 1876; Chief Musician, John Frick, app. July 22, 1875; Principal Musicians, Augustine W. Wood, app. May 20, 1874, and Jacob Lester, app. Aug. 1, 1875.

First Sergeants:

No.	Co.	Names.	Promoted	Appointed
1	4	William Bolton	Jan. 1, 1867	Jan. 1, 1868
2	H	James Nolan	Jan. 15, 1870	Feb. 7, 1870
3	A	Allen G. Potter	Dec. 1, 1863	July 1, 1873
4	C	James Johnston	June 1, 1867	Aug. 1, 1873
5	E	Francis J. Goodwin	June 1, 1875	July 22, 1875
6	F	George Smith	July 1, 1873	Aug. 1, 1875
7	D	Thomas Cahill	May 15, 1876	July 22, 1876
8	K	Charles Welsh	Oct. 1, 1875	Oct. 1, 1876
9	B	Patrick Manzan	Dec. 1, 1869	Unknown
10	I	Timothy Spillane	Mar. 21, 1870	Unknown

Sergeants: 1, H. Michael Mangovan, Oct. 15, 1867; 2, C. Charles Smith, Oct. 15, 1869; 3, K. Michael Moran, Feb. 1, 1870; 4, F. John Massena, March 1, 1870; 5, H. James Coleman, Nov. 1, 1870; 6, D. James White, Nov. 1, 1870; 7, A. Edward B. Sanderson, Nov. 1, 1871; 8, I. Rudolph Grieb, Sept. 1, 1872; 9, C. Daniel O'Grady, Nov. 1, 1872; 10, A. John Connolly, Jan. 15, 1873; 11, A. John Kessler, July 1, 1873; 12, B. Andrew Clifford, Oct. 1, 1873; 13, C. Eugene Swan, Dec. 1, 1873; 14, E. Patrick Madigan, March 1, 1874; 15, F. George Bentley, Nov. 15, 1874; 16, C. Joseph Marchand, Jan. 1, 1875; 17, G. George F. W. Miller, Jan. 1, 1875; 18, F. James Clark, Jan. 5, 1875; 19, H. James Gander, May 1, 1875; 20, A. George Bolton, July 19, 1875; 21, E. John M. Garrett, Aug. 13, 1875; 22, I. Thomas J. Reynolds, Sept. 9, 1875; 23, K. Frank Haffinger, Sept. 16, 1875; 24, E. Charles Williams, Sept. 21, 1875; 25, D. James Kelly, Oct. 1, 1875; 26, G. William Meyer, Oct. 1, 1875; 27, E. Samuel Alkire, Oct. 1, 1875; 28, F. Frank Guy, Jan. 1, 1876; 29, G. Frank E. Osgood, Feb. 1, 1876; 30, K. John F. Scott, Sept. 1, 1876; 31, H. Cyrus C. Livingston, Sept. 1, 1876; 32, D. Eugene A. Buckley, Sept. 1, 1876; 33, D. George F. Grille, Sept. 16, 1876; 34, B. Charles Thompson, Nov. 1, 1876; 35, I. Thomas M. Collins, Dec. 5, 1876; 36, K. Francis M. Anderson, Jan. 1, 1877; 37, F. Robert White, Jan. 17, 1877; 38, G. John Stanley, March 1, 1877.

Corporals: 1, C. Patrick Mulcahey, Aug. 1, 1873; 2, C. Anton Schindler, Dec. 1, 1873; 3, C. James S. Dignan, Jan. 1, 1875; 4, E. Samuel G. Mawson, Feb. 16, 1875; 5, A. Thomas McLellan, July 11, 1875; 6, A. Michael F. Walsh, Aug. 1, 1875; 7, C. Karl Kohlhepp, Aug. 1, 1875; 8, E. Thomas Thomas, Aug. 13, 1875; 9, F. Frank Roderer, Aug. 16, 1875; 10, A. Michael Conroy, Oct. 1, 1875; 11, D. Henry Watson, Oct. 1, 1875; 12, D. John Hudson, Oct. 1, 1875; 13, E. Joseph Hardy, Oct. 1, 1875; 14, K. John Ward, Oct. 1, 1875; 15, F. William E. Oldham, Dec. 13, 1875; 16, B. Thomas E. Crawford, March 1, 1876; 17, B. James Conley, March 1, 1876; 18, G. John McCarthy, March 1, 1876; 19, I. John Brogan, March 1, 1876; 20, D. Philip Adams, April 1, 1876; 21, H. Jacob Schurch, April 1, 1876; 22, G. Thomas Parnell, May 1, 1876; 23, E. John J. Hall, May 1, 1876; 24, E. Henry Purcell, May 1, 1876; 25, B. William Handley, June 1, 1876; 26, H. Henry Merrill, Aug. 1, 1876; 27, H. Albert Denner, Sept. 1, 1876; 28, G. William Butler, Sept. 1, 1876; 29, K. Charles Palmer, Sept. 1, 1876; 30, D. Charles Roberts, Sept. 16, 1876; 31, I. Bowers Seaton, Dec. 5, 1876; 32, I. John Dane, Dec. 15, 1876; 33, K. Michael Heffernan, Jan. 1, 1877; 34, F. Walter E. Garlock, Jan. 5, 1877; 35, F. Wesley Awey, Feb. 1, 1877; 36, A. Alfred Perry, Feb. 17, 1877; 37, G. Henry Keeler, March 1, 1877; 38, H. Francis M. Edwards, March 1, 1877.

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. F. G. H. I. Columbia, S. C.; E. Edgefield, S. C.; A. K. Greenville, S. C.

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and D. I. Fort Lyon, C. T.; C. Fort Dodge, Kas.; B. Fort Larned, Kas.; E. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Fort Wallace, Kas.; A. Fort Hays, Kan.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. U. C. Hewitt assigned to temporary duty in the office of Chief Engineer of Dept. (S. O. 75, D. M.).

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and C. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; G. Fort Ripley, Minn.; D. F. Ft. Pembina, D. T.; K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. Ft. Ripley; H. Standing Rock Agency; E. I. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. F. D. Sharp will proceed to Cheyenne Agency, to which post his company has recently been ordered (S. O. 48, D. D.).

Detached Service.—2d Lieuts. J. G. Gates and F. D. Sharp, members, G. C. M. Cheyenne Agency, D. T., April 27 (S. O. 50, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, 1st Lieut. J. A. Manley, Fort Ripley, Minn. (S. O. 4, D. D.).

1st Lieut. P. Harwood, further extended two months (S. O., April 23, W. D.).

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; B. Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; C. Ft. Townsend, W. T.; G. Fort Klamath, Or.; F. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. F. H. E. Ebstein, R.

Q. M., 2d Lieut. J. W. Duncan, C. E. S. Wood, F. E. Eltonhead, E. S. Arrow, members, and 2d Lieut. W. Wittich, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Vancouver, Wash. T., April 6 (S. O. 34, D. C.).

1st Lieut. W. H. Boyle, A. D. C., will proceed to Umatilla Agency, Ore., on public business, on completion of his duty thereat will repair to Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 34, D. C.).

Capt. R. Pollock, 1st Lieut. J. A. Haughey, H. H. Pierce, members, and Capt. G. H. Burton, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Townsend, W. T., April 5 (S. O. 32, D. C.).

2d Lieut. C. E. S. Wood has permission to accompany Mr. C. H. Taylor, a scientific explorer, for the purpose of visiting Mount St. Elias, Alaska. Lieut. Wood will gather all military information of value en route, and make written report to these Hdqrs. On completion of the expedition he will rejoin his company at Fort Vancouver (S. O. 33, D. C.).

To Join.—2d Lieut. H. L. Bailey en route from Fort Klamath, Ore., will join his company at Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 33, D. C.).

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; D. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; G. Ft. H. I. T. K. Ft. Glendive Creek, M. T.; E. Ft. Cantonment Tongue River.

† Sioux Expedition. Mail via Fort Buford, D. T.

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and C. D. G. I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. E. Fort Reno, I. T.; H. Fort Gibson, I. T.; K. Ft. Riley, Kas.; D. Fort Dodge, Kas.

Military Prison.—About 4 o'clock A. M., April 17, a U. S. military prisoner named McDonald, under charge of Sergt. Laranche, from Omaha Barracks, while waiting at East Leavenworth for transportation across the river, succeeded in making his escape, breaking away from his guard and disappearing in the darkness. Although he was heavily ironed and manacled, he got away. The Sergeant had another prisoner also with him, and could not leave him to chase McDonald. He fired twice at the fugitive, and thinks that he hit him once. The whole neighborhood has turned out to hunt the prisoner, and he can hardly escape capture. The other prisoner was brought safely to the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth.

Amateur Theatricals.—On Saturday evening, April 14, was performed, in the presence of an appreciative and sympathetic house, at the "Hop Room" at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Robertson's Military Comedy of "Ours," by a company of amateurs taken from the beauty, culture and gallant officers of the garrison. We have seen this play in the palmiest days (or rather nights) of Wallack's, with all the appointments of that model theatre and supported by the galaxy of talent with which the veteran Lester always manages to surround himself, but we never enjoyed the representation more thoroughly than on the occasion referred to. We have only space for the programme and a word of thanks to those who contributed so much to the pleasure of their friends, and so much to the social attraction of that most delightful of stations, Fort Leavenworth:

"OURS." Lieut. McCauley. (A Russian noble, and aspirant for the hand of Blanche Haye.)
SIR ALEX. SHENDRYN, Bart. Capt. Iley. (Who can command a regiment in the field but not a jealous wife.)
CAPT. SAMFREY. Mr. Nichols. (An agreeable gentleman who makes himself useful to the ladies.)
ANGUS MCALLISTER. Lieut. Volkmar. (In love with Blanche Haye, and, with a prospect of success.)
HUGH CHALCOT. Lieut. Clarke. (The dream of whose life has been roley-poley puddings.)
SERGEANT JONES. Lieut. Hay. (Remarkable as the possessor of twins.)
GAMKREYER. Capt. Varney. (The first to congratulate the Sergeant.)
PAGE. Master Gilman.
LADY SHENDRYN. Mrs. Gilman. (A jealous wife.)
BLANCHE HAYE. Miss Perin. (Who admires sub-lieutenants of infantry and refuses a prince.)
MARY NETLEY. Mrs. Varney. (Who understands cooking without the book, especially roley-poley puddings.)
MAID SERVANT. Mrs. Clarke.
ACT I.—Scene I.—Park of Sir Alex. Shendryn, Bart. A game of Bowls and Hearts. Act II.—Scene I.—Town quarters of Col. Sir Alex. Shendryn, near barracks yard. Departure of the Regiment for the Crimea. Act III.—Scene I.—Interior of Hut in Crimea. How to cook mutton. Hearts win.

MUSICAL PROGRAMME.—Overture, "Stradella." Flotow: Polka, "Remember Me." Stassory. Before Second Act: Quadrille, "Madam Angot," Offenbach; Waltz, "Die Afrikanerin," Muller. Before Third Act: "Ours." Polka; Overture, "Dichter und Bauer," Suppe. Director of Orchestra, George Aschmann.

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. Ft. Clark, Tex.; R. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; D. Fort Concho, Tex.

Court of Inquiry.—The Court of Inquiry, of which Col. H. B. Clitz, 10th Inf., is president, "having carefully examined into the allegations against Lieut. B. M. Custer, 24th Inf., made by Mr. C. Robinson in his letter of the 24th Jan., 1877, to Capt. C. B. Penrose, C. S., Dept. of Texas, and in his postal card of Jan. 12, 1877, to the Com. Gen. of Sub., and also the reflections made by the Com. Gen. of Sub. in his endorsement of Jan. 23, 1877, on the said postal card of Mr. C. Robinson, of Jan. 12, 1877, find these accusations, from all the testimony within its reach, groundless. The Court is therefore of opinion that no further action in the case is necessary" (G. O. 1, D. T.).

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. Fort Concho, Tex.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 21, 1877.

2d Lieut. E. R. Ames, 6th Infantry—Resigned April 23, 1877.

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, April 24: Major D. B. McKibbin, U. S. A.; Capt. W.

M. Graham, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. A. S. Bacon, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. D. D. Wheeler, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Burbank, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. J. H. Willard, Engineer Corps; 2d Lieut. G. O. Eaton, 5th Cav.

Court-martial.—In approving the sentences of certain officers of the 5th Cav., 8th, 23d and 25th Inf., the President directs the attention of the Army to be called to the fact that two of these officers have not only been guilty of drunkenness, but, in committing that breach of decorum and military discipline, they have deliberately broken pledges given by them as gentlemen, on previous occasions, in order to save themselves from trial for similar excesses. If officers thus culpable could expect to retain their forfeited commissions, the high reputation which the Army has always held for honor and dignity, as well as integrity, would soon be a thing of the past. A third officer is convicted of defrauding the enlisted men of his company in the management of a trust fund held by him for their benefit—an offence that calls for no comment further than the confirmation of the appropriate penalty of dismissal.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN POLICE IN ARIZONA.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a telegram from Indian Agent Clum, who was recently instructed to go to the Southern Apache Agency, in New Mexico, with his force of Indian police to bring certain renegade Indians back to the San Carlos Agency, in Arizona. Agent Clum counted all the Indians at the agency and found they numbered 454. He thinks that as many as forty are now raiding in Sonora and Arizona.

DULL KNIFE SURRENDERS.

Eighty lodges of Cheyennes under Dull Knife and Standing Elk surrendered to General Crook at Camp Robinson, April 21. The village comprises about 550 persons, 85 of whom are fighting men. They turned in 600 ponies, 60 guns and about 30 pistols. They are completely destitute, having lost everything when their village was destroyed in November last. They have no lodges, but simple shelters of old canvas and skins, very few blankets and robes and no cooking utensils. Many are still suffering from frozen limbs. It is surprising that they have been able to hold out so long under these circumstances and their doing so proves the fortitude of the American Indian under privation and hardship. This makes about 780 Cheyennes who have surrendered here since the 1st of Jan. Latest advices represent Crazy Horse still on the way toward this agency.

INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION.

The Indian Peace Commission, now in session at Washington, called upon the President to urge "the peace policy," and were assured that no change in the current policy of the Government was immediately contemplated.

THE U. S. N. A. LIBRARY.

The library of the U. S. Naval Academy, in addition to previous liberal gifts of books by Lieut.-Col. James H. Jones, U. S. Marine Corps, received from him, on the 13th inst., a very handsome donation of valuable works. The following named are worthy of special notice:

1. Ancient Allegorical Paintings in Fresco on the Walls of the Chapel of the Trinity at Stratford-upon-Avon, from drawings by T. Fisher; with view and plan of the chapel; a view of the residence of William Shakespeare, etc. Described by J. G. Nichols, etc. Folio. London, 1838.
2. Voyage Pittoresque ou Description des Royaumes de Naples et Sicile; par Rich. Saint-Non. 5 vols. folio, elegantly illustrated. Paris, 1781-1786.
3. Les Plus Beaux Edifices de Rome Moderne; par Jean Barbault. With 44 large plates and many vignettes, beautifully engraved. 12 folio. Rome, 1763.
4. The British Herbal. By Sir John Hill. With 75 colored plates. Folio. London, 1737.
5. Collection des Orchidees les plus remarquables de l'Archipel Indien et du Japon; par Ch. L. De Blume. Folio. Amsterdam, 1858.
6. Monographie de l'Eglise Notre Dame de Noyon. Plans, etc., by M. D. Rameau. Text by M. L. Vilet. 2 vols. folio, text and atlas of plates. Paris, 1845.
7. History of the Wars occasioned by the French Revolution. Embellished with colored plates. By Wm. Nicholson. LL. D. 1 vol. folio. London, N. D. Printed for T. Kelly, 17 Paternoster Row, by W. Clowes.
8. Ogilby's (John) Africa. A description of Egypt, Barbary, etc., etc., with many plates. Folio. London, 1670.
9. Ogilby's (John) Asia. Description of Persia, etc., etc. Many plates. Folio. London, 1673.
10. Travels into Muscovy, Persia, and part of the East Indies. From the French of Cornelius Le Bruyn. Illustrated. 2 vols. folio. London, 1757.
11. Harris (John) Navigantium Atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca, or a complete collection of Voyages and Travels. Ill. 2 vols. folio. London, 1705. With this handsome gift came also La Perouse's Voyage Around the World. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1798. Campbell's Lives of the British Admirals. 4 vols. 8vo. London, 1761. Acerb's Travels through Sweden, Finland and Lapland. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1802. Geography, History and Statistics of America. 8vo. London, 1823. "Public Characters." 4 vols. 8vo. London, 1799, 1806, 1809. Wilkins' Mathematical Magic. 16mo. London, 1648. Also a copy of the Philadelphia edition of the Comte de Paris' Civil War in America.

An interviewer recently reported ex-President Grant as saying that he had no intention of writing a book. A Washington despatch to the Boston Journal says, however: "There have been several stories to the effect that General Grant intended to write a book. The facts are these: The late President will not write an autobiography, but a history of his services in the United States Army, as well as in the position which he afterward held as Chief Magistrate of the nation. It will be published in book form, with the General's name on the fly-leaf. It will be edited by a Mr. Smith, Mrs. Grant's cousin, who resides in Pennsylvania, and whose merits as a writer are well spoken of. He has been placed in charge of all the official records for the purpose of making the work full and authentic, and will be assisted by a number of literary gentlemen."

The Offices of the Army and Navy Journal will be Removed on the 1st of May to No. 245 Broadway, Opposite the City Hall Park and the New York Post Office.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'der-in-Chief*
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy.*

BUREAU OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.
YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore Jno. C. Howell.
NAVIGATION—Commodore Daniel Ammen.
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.
ORDNANCE—Captain Wm. N. Jeffers.
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Wm. Grier.
PROVISIONS AND CLUTTING—P. M. G., Jas. H. Wainmouth.
STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor I. Hanscom.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.
EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral Jno. L. Worden.
ASIATIC STATIONS—Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds.
NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.
SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore C. H. B. Caldwell.
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.

FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.
NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullany.
NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.
Commodore E. R. Colhoun, Navy-yard, Mare Island.
Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, Boston, Mass.
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.
Commodore John C. Feibiger, Washington, D. C.
Commodore J. Blackely Creighton, Norfolk, Va.
Captain Clark H. Wells, League Island, Penn.
Commodore John Guest, Portsmouth, N. H.
Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Scutara* arrived at Aspinwall, April 9.

THE *Despatch* left Washington for Norfolk, April 20.

THE *Tallapoosa* left the Navy-yard, Washington, April 25, for New York.

THE *Adams* left the naval anchorage, at Norfolk, April 19, for Rio de Janeiro and the South Pacific station.

COMMODORE JOHN GUEST left Washington on the 23d of April for Portsmouth, N. H., to assume command of the Navy-yard at that place.

COMMANDER CHAS. H. CUSHMAN has been found incapacitated for active duty, from causes incident to the Service, and will be placed on the Retired List.

THE *Supply* is to be put in commission at New York, and will receive from the training ship *Minnesota* a complement of boys for a summer cruise in Long Island Sound, etc.

DESPATCHES have been received from Rear-Admiral Worden, dated at Nice, April 9, in which he states that he expected to leave with his squadron for the East (Constantinople) about the 25th of April.

A BOARD of Marine Officers have suggested a uniform for the Colonel Commandant of the Corps, and some modifications of the present uniform for officers and men, which have been approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and will be carried into effect.

THE Secretary of the Navy has authorized for adoption for use in the Marine Corps, of the cartridge box, bayonet scabbard and frog used in the Army, and the abolishment of the cross-belt now worn. The cartridge box and bayonet scabbard are to be attached to the waist-belt.

THE monitors which were recently sent into the Savannah river are to be taken back to their former anchorage at Port Royal. This is supposed to be in consequence of the probability of yellow fever near Savannah, although as a short time only in fresh water is required to clear their bottoms of accumulations, the object for which change of location was made will have been accomplished.

THE following is a correct list of the officers of the *Rio Bravo*, now at Matamoros: Lieut.-Commander Henry L. Johnson, commanding; Master G. A. Merriam, Mate John McManus, Chas. Wilson and H. C. Fuller, Asst. Paymaster Reah Frazer, Acting Passed Asst. Eng. W. A. R. Latimer; Captain's clerk, N. M. Hayms.

THE *Powhatan* arrived at Port Royal, April 17, six days from New York. On April 13 and 14 she experienced a fearful gale from the N. and E., during which she lost her gig, whale-boat and dingy, and suffered other damage. Adam Berbig, ordinary seaman, was washed overboard and drowned on April 14, while assisting to put additional security on the foremast.

REAR-ADMIRAL GEO. H. PREBLE was at Panama, in his flagship, the *Omaha*, on April 13. He reports affairs on the Isthmus as quiet and peaceful, and that there is no anticipation that the Cauca insurrection will extend to the State of Panama. The *Pensacola*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Murray, sailed from Panama, April 5, for Punta Arenas, en route to the Mexican Coast and California.

THE following officers of the Navy registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the past week: Commodore Pierce Crosby, Captain Samuel P. Carter, Commander Richard W. Meade, Commander George Brown, Passed Asst. Surgeons Talleyrand, D. Myers and Paul Fitzsimmons, Passed

Asst. Paymaster Joseph T. Addicks, Chief Engineer C. H. Baker, Passed Asst. Engineer David Jones and Asst. Engineer Francis C. Burchard.

COMMODORE JOHN C. HOWELL was, on April 25, promoted to the grade of rear admiral, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Rear Admiral John J. Almy. It is always a pleasure to chronicle the advancement of the officers of the Navy, and it is especially so to announce that of the present Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, whose unblemished record of over forty years in the service of his country, during which he has filled with ability various positions of responsibility and honor, both in peace and war, has placed him among the front ranks of his contemporaries, and secured for him the esteem of his comrades and the community.

THE *Ranger* left New York, April 19, for the Asiatic station, via the Suez Canal. The following is a correct list of her officers: Commander H. DeHaven Manley, Lieuts. Geo. Talcott and James M. Grimes, Masters H. W. Schaefer, H. F. Fickbohm and J. A. Barber; Ensigns Geo. H. Hutter, B. O. Scott and Alfred Reynolds, P. A. Surg. H. L. Law, Asst. Paymaster Z. T. Brown, Chief Eng. George D. Emmons, P. A. Eng. Wm. L. Baille, Cadet Engs. Wm. B. Dunning, H. H. Stivers and R. J. Reid; Captain's clerk, J. DeBree Higgins; Pay clerk, W. J. Larkin; Boatswain, Peter Johnson; Carpenter, S. W. Massey.

THE Spanish frigate *Gerona* arrived in New York, April 21, and, having anchored off the Battery close to the United States flagship *Minnesota*, at four o'clock saluted the American flag with a national salute of twenty-one guns, which was responded to by the guns of Fort Columbus. The Spanish man-of-war then saluted with fifteen guns the broad pennant of Vice Admiral Rowan, the flagship *Minnesota* answering the salute gun for gun. Shortly after the arrival of the Spanish frigate, Flag Lieutenant Prince Stcherbatoff, of the Russian fleet, left the *Svetlana* in the Admiral's barge, and, arriving on board the Spanish war ship, offered to the Spanish Captain, on the part of the Russian Admiral, the usual felicitations on his arrival in port.

AT a quarter to ten o'clock, on Tuesday morning, April 24, the Admiral's sixteen-oared barge, bearing Rear Admiral Boutakoff and Flag Lieutenant Prince Stcherbatoff, drew off from the gangway of the Russian flagship *Svetlana* and was towed alongside the American flagship *Minnesota* at New York. On mounting to the deck the distinguished Russian officers were received by Captain Johnson, Executive Officer Newman and Lieutenant Symonds. The American officers, as well as the Russian, were in full dress, with swords and cocked hats. The marine guard were drawn up on the portside of the quarter deck, under the charge of Lieutenant Taylor, and presented arms as the officers passed along the deck, the band of the *Minnesota* playing the Russian national anthem. The Russian officers were then conducted down stairs by Captain Johnson to his cabin on the gundeck. After a half hour's stay the party remounted the deck. The guard again presented arms, and, after shaking hands with the officers, the Russian Admiral and his flag officer passed over the side to their barge, which then drew off to the tug. As the barge neared the tug the guns of the *Minnesota* fired a salute of thirteen guns, which the *Svetlana* returned gun for gun. After leaving the *Minnesota* the tug having the Russian barge in tow steamed around the Battery and up the East River to the receiving ship *Colorado*, lying at the Navy-yard. The Russian Admiral here called on Captain Braine, being received with the honors due to his rank.

THE N. Y. *Herald's* correspondent telegraphs, that amid all the anxiety at Constantinople it is pleasant to have an event to record which savors of peace rather than war. An interesting race was rowed at Constantinople on April 12, between one of the *Gettysburg's* service cutters and a crack boat belonging to the English gunboat *Cockatrice*, manning eight oars. The latter assumed the colors and racing dress and put on all the trills usually assumed by champion crews. The *Cockatrice's* crew challenged by tossing their oars under the *Gettysburg's* bows. The *Gettysburg's* boat was twenty-four feet long and the *Cockatrice's* twenty feet. The former was fully one-third heavier, but was exquisitely modelled. To equalize the race it was decided that the American crew should pull ten oars and carry a coxswain, and 100 pounds dead weight. The course was two miles up the Bosphorus and return to an imaginary line drawn from the *Gettysburg* to the shore. The American crew pulled the distance in 38m. 21s.; the English crew in 41m. 38s. The *Gettysburg's* men won by fully one-third of a mile, taking the lead after the third stroke, and steadily increasing it to the end. The weather on the day of the race was delightfully fine. Sixty Americans on board the *Gettysburg* witnessed the race. The Britons came up as a champion crew, more or less trained, but the Americans spent two weeks in active training for the event.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows: The *Plymouth* left Baton Rouge, April 11, after a delightful stay of five days, and reached Natchez, Miss., at noon on the 13th. She had been anxiously expected for a week, and was greeted with booming of guns from both sides of the river, and by a vast crowd of citizens

gathered on the bluffs, and on the opposite side, along the water front of Vidalia. Handkerchiefs and flags were waved, and cheers went up which made the welkin ring. She anchored near the Louisiana shore, and was immediately visited by the mayor and principal citizens and military officers, who extended the hospitalities of the two places. The same night, a handsome reception, with music and refreshments, was given by the Pickwick Club, at which toasts were offered and replied to by Capt. Barrett and Lieut. Cochran, U.S.M.C., and the greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed. Later in the evening, the Natchez Silver Cornet Band serenaded the officers from a balcony in front of the club rooms, and the enthusiasm culminated in a little incident which led to great cheers and applause. Colonel A. H. Foster, president of the club, took a violin from one of the quadrille band and led it with "Yankee Doodle." Observing this, Lieutenant Cochran stepped up and, relieving another musician of his violin, joined in the good old tune, which was followed by the "Bonnie Blue Flag" and a bedlam of shouts from all hands. The next day, and on Sunday, the ship was open for inspection and visited by multitudes, some of whom had positively refused ever to vote or stand under the American flag again. At Baton Rouge, there was a succession of parties, receptions, concerts, drives, serenades, etc., etc., and the night before the ship sailed a grand ball on board, which was favored with music by three bands and a deluge of beautiful flowers presented by the ladies of the place. At Donaldsonville, similar attentions were received, and at Bayou Sara a salute of thirteen guns was received and answered. Capt. Barrett has received telegrams and requests from different points along the river urging him to stop, and this cruise up the Mississippi is assuming a political importance which was little suspected when it was entered upon. The people regard it as a part of the pacification policy of President Hayes, and are reciprocating it most heartily. The local papers are full of the *Plymouth*, and the officers are having an arduous time entertaining their battalion of visitors. Vicksburg and Grand Gulf will be the next points touched.

THE Natchez daily *Democrat* of April 18, says: The sloop of war *Plymouth* leaves for Vicksburg to-day at ten o'clock, to which point we wish her *bon voyage*. The visit of this beautiful war steamer has made our wharf a constant scene of the liveliest activity. From the earliest hour at which visitors could be received to the latest, there has been a constant throng of persons eager to see this fine specimen of our Navy. The courteous bearing of all the officers and men has secured for them a warm corner in the hearts of our citizens, and they all part with their guests with much regret. Captain Barrett has left hosts of friends in a community where his father was so well known and highly appreciated in the days *long syne*. If the cruise of the *Plymouth* were extended to Memphis so as to give the people of the Southwest an opportunity of seeing the class of men upon whom they are dependent for defence upon the seas, it would, in our opinion, give to them a feeling of confidence in our naval strength of which they have not hitherto been conscious. The social intercourse brought about by the pleasant visit of the *Plymouth* to our city has reconstructed some of our citizens who have been considered almost hopeless cases. To her officers and crew we can only express the feeling of our whole community in wishing them a pleasant cruise and an early return.

NAVY GAZETTE. REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 19.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Paul Fitzsimmons, to the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

APRIL 20.—Commander Robert Boyd, to command the Alert, Asiatic Station, per steamer of 16th May next from San Francisco, Cal.

APRIL 21.—Lieutenant Webster Doty, to the receiving ship Wyoming, at Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant Henry C. Hunter, Masters Samuel Seabury and Dennis H. Mahan, and Assistant Surgeon Robert Swan, to the Supply, at New York, on the 1st May next.

Master Charles F. Emmerick, to the receiving ship Colorado, at New York.

APRIL 22.—Captain Wm. E. Hopkins, to command the receiving ship Independence, at Mare Island, Cal., on the 1st June next.

Commander E. F. Day, to command the Rio Bravo, at Brownsville, Texas.

Pay Director J. C. Eldredge, as purchasing, etc., paymaster at New York on the 1st May.

Pay Inspector C. P. Wallach, to duty at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 1st May.

APRIL 24.—Medical Inspector Albert L. Gihon, to New York as delegate to represent the Medical Corps of the Navy at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Public Health Association which meets in that city on the 27th April.

Paymaster A. S. Kenney, attached to the Naval Academy, to hold himself in readiness for orders to the practice ship Constellation.

Ensigns Wm. E. Whitfield and John O. Nicolson, to the training ship Constitution, at Philadelphia.

APRIL 25.—Passed Assistant Engineer George H. White, to the Montauk, at Washington, and to take charge of the machinery of the Wyandotte and Passaic.

Assistant Engineer F. M. Ashton, to the Passaic.

DETACHED.

APRIL 19.—Lieutenant Leavitt C. Logan, from the Naval Observatory on the 1st May, and granted four months' leave, with permission to leave the United States.

APRIL 21.—Lieutenant Robert E. Carmody, from the receiving ship Wyoming, at Washington, and ordered to the Supply on the 1st May next.

Master James M. Wight, from the receiving ship Colorado, at New York, and ordered to the Supply.

APRIL 22.—Captain Thomas Pattison, from the command of the receiving ship Independence on the 1st June next, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry L. Johnson, from the command of the Rio Bravo, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and wait orders.

Pay Inspector A. H. Gilman, from duty as purchasing, etc., paymaster at New York on the 1st May, and ordered as inspector of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, New York.

Paymaster Edwin Stewart, from duty as inspector of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to duty as inspector of flour and baking bread at New York.

Paymaster L. G. Billings, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 1st May, and ordered to the receiving ship Colorado, at New York.

Paymaster D. P. Wight, from the receiving ship Colorado, at New York, and ordered to settle accounts.

Paymaster John Furey, from duty as inspector of flour and baking bread at New York, and ordered to settle accounts.

April 25.—Passed Assistant Engineer H. D. McEwan, from the Michigan, and ordered to the Ashuelot, Asiatic Station, per steamer of 7th May next from San Francisco.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. P. Hunt, from the Wyandotte, and from charge of machinery of iron clads at Washington, D. C., and ordered to the Michigan.

ORDERS ANNULLED.

The order of Pay Inspector Geo. L. Davis of the 4th April suspending previous orders to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, California, has been annulled and he will continue on duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

QUALIFIED FOR PROMOTION.

Assistant Surgeons Ezra Z. Derr, John C. Boyd, Presley M. Rixey, Frank B. Stephenson and Daniel S. Berollette have been found qualified for promotion by the Medical Examining Board.

ORDERS REVOKED.

The orders of Commander R. W. Meade to command the Alert and placed on waiting orders.

The orders of Pay Director J. C. Eldredge to relieve Pay Inspector Gilman on the 1st May next, and ordered as inspector of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, New York.

The orders of Pay Inspector A. H. Gilman detaching him from duty as purchasing paymaster at New York, and to continue on that duty.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant-Commander F. W. Dickens for four months from the 1st May next, with permission to visit Europe.

To Chaplain Robert Hudson, stationed at the Naval Academy, for two weeks from April 28.

To Mate Joseph Reid, attached to the Tallapoosa, for one month, upon the arrival of that vessel at Boston.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Rear-Admiral John J. Almy, from April 24, 1877.

Commander Charles H. Cushman, from April 25, 1877.

PROMOTED.

Commodore John C. Howell to be a Rear-Admiral in the Navy from April 25, 1877, vice Rear-Admiral John J. Almy, retired.

Captain Wm. F. Spicer to be a Commodore in the Navy from April 25, 1877, vice Commodore Howell, promoted.

Commander George Brown to be a Captain in the Navy from April 25, 1877, vice Captain Spicer, promoted.

Commander Henry A. Adams to be a Captain in the Navy from March 28, 1877, vice Captain Ransom, promoted.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles S. Cotton to be a Commander in the Navy from April 25, 1877, vice Commander Charles H. Cushman, retired.

RELIEVED.

Pay Inspector C. P. Wallach will relieve Paymaster L. G. Billings at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 15th May next instead of the 1st May as heretofore ordered; and Paymaster Billings will relieve Paymaster D. P. Wight on board the receiving ship Colorado on the 15th May instead of the 1st.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week, ending April 23, 1877:

Adam Birbig, ordinary seaman, April 14, U. S. S. Powhatan, at sea.

Thomas Newell, seaman, April 5, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

James Maloney, corporal marines, April 19, Naval Hospital, New York.

THE CRUISE OF THE CONGRESS IN 1842-3.

TURKEY THIRTY YEARS AGO.

THE second day we strolled through the endless bazaars, with their thousands of little dry goods shops, and bought a few things. Then we went to the principal barracks, and after an application to the commander we were admitted and shown through the establishment, which we found in fine order and well arranged. Even the hospital establishment would have done credit to the most enlightened nation. Two officers went round with us and then invited us into their mess room, where we were handed pipes and coffee and made most welcome. The third day we visited the naval arsenal with our chargé and consul. The establishment is of great extent and very commodious. We have nothing at home to be compared with it. Three-deckers, liners, frigates and corvettes lined the wharves, notwithstanding we had seen their fleet of eight large vessels at Dardanelles. We called to see the admiral, but he was sick and sent for our doctor to prescribe for him. Though he could not receive us, he sent us pipes and coffee to make us welcome. We all became very fond of taking coffee in their manner—very strong and thick, in small cups, set in stands like egg cups. We went through their naval school, which was well arranged for a large number of midshipmen. In the yard was a mast with yards across for exercise. Our Government has never been sufficiently liberal to establish such a school. Spent the rest of the day sight-seeing through the town. The fourth day we got a large caique and rowed up the Bosphorus into the Black Sea. It took six hours to accomplish it against wind and tide; but the richness of the splendid and varied scenery amply indemnified us for our undertaking. Of the Black Sea there was but little to view but the expanse of water and the rocks near the entrance. Though it was tedious going, we came back rapidly with wind and tide in our favor. On our way down we stopped at a beautiful valley at the foot of the Giant's Mountain, on the Asiatic side; took a lunch which we had brought with us, and then ascended the mountain in a gilded wagon drawn by two white oxen. But even the gilding could not conceal the roughness of a carriage without springs, and several of us walked ahead of the huge siltful vehicle all the way up the mountain. But it is customary to hire a carriage whether we rode in it or not, and we, like all other asses, did as others had done before us. From the summit of the Giant's Mountain our view was most gorgeous and extensive. There on the left was the placid Marmora, with its many isles; here to the right is the dark blue water of the Black Sea, and from it is running in its serpentine channel along the bases of hills and mountains the rushing Bosphorus, with shores studded with beautiful gardens and

elegant palaces. On it runs by villages and cities, mosques and cemeteries, fortifications and encampments; on it rushes between Europe and Asia, bearing heavy ships and light caiques, and mingles its waters with those of the Marmora; Constantinople with her villages, glittering with domes and minarets, pointing to high heaven. Far to the east stretches a beautiful undulating country. The whole scene was as enchanting as extensive. Near at hand on the highest point we had the Giant's grave, sixty feet long; a suitable inhabitant for such a gigantic scene. Here is the Convent of Dervishes, who gave us coffee for money. Then we rode down in our gilded wagon to our boat, re-embarked and got home at nine o'clock, pretty well used up, but much gratified with our day's adventure. The fifth day we joined the party of Count Theotaki with his lady; they had a firman to visit the mosques and tombs. After having bought permission to enter, there were heavy fees to pay at every door. Though the expenses were divided amongst fourteen, it cost each of us four dollars. We visited five of the principal mosques and as many tombs. The St. Sophia's Cathedral fell far short of my idea of magnificence, and it is not only inferior to St. Peter's, St. Maria's and St. John's of Rome, St. Paul's of London, St. Mark's of Venice, and the Cathedral of Milan, but the mosque of Mahomed is far more magnificent. We went into one where service was being held; the men were all on one side and the women on the other, all clustered round a priest discoursing. When Jenkins and I went on the women's side they began to laugh and talk to us, which caused some of the men to come and invite us out. The tombs of the Sultans were of course elegant; the sarcophagi are covered with cashmere hawls. We also went into the tomb and saw Mahomed's sword, and many other weapons of their famous warriors; also the keys of all the cities taken from Christians, which amounted to a goodly number, and were all of silver, and some very large.

More than a hundred persons besides ourselves, all Christians, entered with us. When strangers in Constantinople hear that a firman is out for a Christian and his friends, to visit the mosques, they avail themselves of entering in the crowd, but never come forward to share the expense. No one could enter without pulling off his shoes, or putting a pair of slippers on over them. We preferred the latter, and our guide carried a pair of slippers for each of us from place to place. They always observe the same precautions among themselves. The idea is to keep clean the house of the Lord.

Our female companion on this occasion, Countess Theotaki, was once the wife of Lord Ellenborough, now Governor-General of India. She is a fine looking lady, about thirty years old in looks, and modest to look upon. Her practical doctrines are those of Fanny Wright. Having fallen in love with a German baron, she eloped with him, and left her lord and master to get a divorce. At Berlin, with her lover, she became enamored with Theotaki, a Greek count, who fought a duel with her lover and wounded him. She then ran off with the count and married him, about seven years ago. They reside in Athens, but are not in society. They are here sight-seeing, and are boarding in the same house with us. She is the daughter of an admiral, and has £3,000 per annum in her own right, which enables her to do as she likes, but not with impunity against the laws of society. One day she said her first husband was Governor-General of India, and her present husband's father Governor of Tino, a very small island in the Archipelago; she is conscious of her fall. The woman who keeps our boarding house has gone to the bad; and yet she is the only companion of the countess. One day all the boarders picnicked on the Asiatic side, and it was distressing to see this accomplished lady walking arm in arm with our bawdy housekeeper, when she might have been more than a queen of all India, if she had been virtuous.

The sixth day being Friday we went with our chargé and consul to see the Sultan go to his prayers at a small mosque on the Pera side of the Bosphorus. At eleven o'clock a gun was fired near the palace where he is now residing to announce his departure for the mosque. His own caique was preceded by three other splendid ones, and followed by two not so handsome. The pageant was imposing, consisting of six gilded caiques. His present residence being on the Asiatic side and below us, we had a full view of the procession. At the landing was a guard of soldiers and a band of a hundred musicians drawn up to receive his highness. A velvet carpet was spread from the carpet to the door of the mosque for the royal party to walk on. Numerous high officers and pachas, with their glittering diamond order upon their breasts, received the Sultan at the boat and escorted him between the file of soldiers to the mosque. One of the suite was an old eunuch, keeper of the Seraglio, and governor of the royal harem, one of the principal officers of the government. This old negro had great influence with the Sultan; the officers paid him nearly as much attention as they did the Sultan.

THE SULTAN.

In less than an hour the Sultan came out and mounted a small, handsome Arabian horse and started on a ride alone as a private gentleman, with six footmen walking by the side of the horse. We waited on the side of the narrow road while he passed, and we did not eye him more critically than he did us. It is the Sultan's highest compliment to a stranger to look him full in the face, as he did each of us in succession as he passed. He wore the common military dress of the officers—pantalons, frock coat and fez cap, with his order on his breast. He is now twenty-two years old, tolerably good looking and under the middle size. His mother was a Circassian slave in the harem; her beautiful form attracted the attention of his father while she was swimming in the bath. She having produced him the first boy, caused her, by usage, to be made Sultana. She had several other children by him; some of them

are still living. Once his father, in a drunken fit, ordered him to be put to death, but his minister only hid him. When he became sobered his distress was extreme, and he could only be quieted by his son appearing alive.

The first act of the present Sultan, when he came into power four years ago, was to throw all his father's wine into the Bosphorus, and refrain himself from intoxicating liquors. He is not of much moral force. The minister who saved his life and his mother rule the government, while he amuses himself in his harem. It is said he has a brother of much more moral character than himself.

When the Sultan had passed we got into our caique, crossed the Bosphorus, and strolled in a beautiful valley where we expected to see a great many people; but being disappointed, we pulled down to Scutari, procured horses, and took a ride into the country on the Asiatic side, passed an immense cemetery, ascended a mountain, and again overlooked this enchanting scenery. Having thus passed the day we returned to dirty Scutari, recrossed the Bosphorus, and clambered up the filthy streets of Pera to our boarding house. In the evening we ascended the tower of Galatia to observe the illumination of all the minarets and shipping in celebration of the coming of the Ramazan feast, when they fast all day and feast all night. The effect of the illumination on the spiral minarets so far above the houses was truly grand.

The seventh day of our stay in Constantinople, we went to see the dervises at worship. They are a set of monks, as it were, to the Mahomedan religion. Their kneeling and bowing their heads to the earth while praying, is not unlike the worship of other Mahomedans. But they add music and a kind of dance or waltz, or, more properly, a whirl in time to the music of the Turkish drum and fife. They whirl until they are exhausted, bowing every time to the east as they pass that side of the house. Then the howling dervises, who moan, howl, and groan until exhausted and they fall, and there the scene ends. The first is not unlike our shaking quakers, and the latter the shouting Methodists; but not so remarkable for their industry, or the accumulation of comfort around them, many of them being as poor as Catholic monks in a poor village. In nearly all our excursions we were accompanied by our chargé, Mr. Brown of Chillicothe, Ohio, and our consul, Mr. Geo. Porter, nephew of the late Commodore Porter. Those two gentlemen were of great service and very attentive to us. Americans, however, stand better at the Mahomedan courts, in these seas, than they do among the Christians, who dislike us for our liberal Government.

On the eighth day we went to see the slave market, which is a large area surrounded by small houses that were pretty well filled with black slaves, principally from Ethiopia. I saw but four white ones, from Circassia, neither of them handsome. In front of the doors were platforms where the slave dealers were smoking their pipes and making their bargains. To buy anything in Stamboul you have to make a bargain for it. The buyer and seller sit down and smoke and talk a great part of the time on subjects foreign to the object to be purchased, by way of showing an indifference for it. The owner asks twice as much as he could expect, and the buyer offers about half what he will give. One gradually rises in his offers and the other lowers his demand until it is a bargain. We also took a ride up the Bosphorus to a Greek village celebrating some holiday, where everybody was in their gala dress, met together on the hill side above the town for mirth and pleasure.

The ninth day of our stay in Constantinople we spent in making purchases, and on the afternoon of the tenth day we started back to the Congress, which by this time had dropped down to Vourla, watered, and got ready for sea. We left Constantinople August 8, and the next day we passed Tenedos and the Plains of Troy. In the afternoon our little steamer stopped at the Island of Mitelena, where the Turkish squadron was anchored, consisting of eight ships—the three-decker *Mahmoud*, 140 guns, the largest and most elegant ship in the world; and there was also the largest and most beautiful frigate of seventy guns.

We arrived at our ship some time after dark at Vourla. The anchorage is inside of Seven Islands, and on the one nearest the main land stood Clazamena, one of the twelve commercial cities that formed the republic of Ionia. Remains of the stone causeway, with which Alexander connected Clazamena to the main land, are still visible. Sailed from Vourla for Joppa, or Jaffa, August 10, to visit Jerusalem and the Holy Land.

THE new Secretary of the Navy is showing a most commendable spirit in the administration of his department. We hope the thorough sifting he seems intent upon giving it will make clear to the critics of our naval administration what was done with the money put at the disposal of Mr. Robeson. Either the stories set afloat about him are true or false, and we should like to see one or the other demonstrated. We paid little attention to the reports concerning Mr. Robeson during his administration, for the reason that we did not regard it as our mission to sift the evidence over which Congress disputed, to determine the question about which they could not agree. Mr. Thompson having the advantage of position will, we hope, do so, and guided by the knowledge thus obtained reform where reform is needed.

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* says the chosen bride of Captain Delavron, of the *Ermack*, is Miss Koshkin, daughter of the former Russian Consul General. It says the ceremony will probably take place in the Russian church at San Francisco. The same paper adds it is probable that Sub-Lieutenant Vasilieff, of the *Vladnick*, will take a Miss Amy Fallon, of San Jose, as his wife. At this rate the entire squadron will become Americanized.

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23 Murray Street, New York.

RUSSIA'S ADVANCE UPON TURKEY.

THE CZAR ALEXANDER's formal announcement of a forward movement against Turkey, which we elsewhere publish, is the final determination of the question of peace or war, as to which we have held but one opinion from the beginning. None are so blind as those who will not see, and with their interests and inclinations so strongly in the direction of peace, it was not strange that European, and especially English observers, should have doubted to the last. And our own critics, so accustomed to be guided in the discussion of Continental matters by English opinion, have not unnaturally, as a rule, shared these doubts. But it is not with the talk of diplomatists that we are concerned, but the action of soldiers, and those who have concentrated their attention upon the warlike preparations of the parties chiefly interested, could not well doubt as to what the issue must be. Russia and Turkey, at least, have not shared the hopes of peace with which the diplomatic councils amused themselves, as they discussed the manifestoes and protocols thrown among them to keep them busy while the gladiators armed themselves for the arena.

Russia has well chosen her opportunity. England naturally inclined to peace, has been gradually tending to the opinion that there is no necessary antagonism between her interests and those of a free Russia, obedient to her traditions, but no longer blindly submissive to an autocratic will. France and Germany, confronting each other with hostile intent across the Rhine, are certain to abstain from participation in any war which does not occupy them both. Italy, though ruled by the King of Russia's antagonist of the Crimea, Sardinia, has now no interests hostile to those of the Muscovite, and indications point to a good understanding with Austria, who is likely to fall heir in case of a successful result to the not altogether desirable Western half of the "sick man's" possession in the Balkan peninsula. This is the present situation, though any hour may change it, and it is by no means likely that Russia will be allowed to have her own way with Turkey in the event of her success.

Russia springs to arms at the call of the Czar and shows a united front to her antagonist. No insurrection disturbs her territory, while Turkey, on the other hand, is distracted by civil strife. Her Northwestern provinces are in revolt, and in the Northeast Russia approaches her across the open territory of Roumania, which, owing to her allegiance rather than to Russia, embarrasses her, as the Southern States did LINCOLN and his administration, by asking only to be let alone. Upon the South, Greece, remembering the massacres and rapine which desolated in former days so large a portion of her fair territory, waits only upon her opportunity, and listens eagerly to the persuasions of the Czar's representatives urging her to war.

A wall of fire encircles the Turk, but the old spirit of Moslem fanaticism is aroused, and a new opportunity offers to exhibit that genius for defence he has so often displayed upon critical occasions. Between the Russians and Constantinople lie, first, the

neutral territory of Roumania; next the Danube, with fortifications occupying the defensible positions along its banks, and Turkish iron-clads patrolling its channel; third, the chain of the Balkans running across the peninsula from the Euxine to the Adriatic, and, finally, the Little Balkans, a chain of steep hills which form a natural barrier running almost without interruption from Kara-Bourun upon the Black Sea, nearly to the Sea of Marmora, and separating Constantinople from the rest of European Turkey.

Previous to her forward movement across the Pruth, Russia had concentrated an army of a quarter of a million men in the extreme southwestern province of her European empire, Bessarabia, which lies between the rivers Dniester and Pruth and the Black Sea, bordering on Roumania. Her first move has been to possess herself of the Roumanian railroads with which she had previously made connection so as to unite them with her own system of railroads. On Monday, April 23, the Russians occupied Jassy, and within the succeeding twenty-four hours Galatz and Brailov, on the Danube, and Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia, all of which places are connected by railroad, the distance between Jassy and Galatz being about 200 miles, and Galatz to Bucharest 140 more. From Bucharest the railroad extends west to Chernitz further up the Danube on the Austrian frontier, and a branch runs from Bucharest south to Giurgevo on the Danube. The possession of this railroad north of the Danube gives the Russians a great advantage at the start, as the Turks have no corresponding line of railroad south of that river, but are dependent for communication along their front upon the river, so far as they can control it, and the country roads. From Rustchuk, opposite Giurgevo, a line of railroad runs to Varna on the Black Sea, and the possession of this railroad is likely to be an immediate object of contest. The Danube will not long delay the advance of the Russian. The Turks have a long line to defend, nearly 400 miles from the mouth of the Danube to Chernitz on the Austrian frontier, and their antagonists have, as we have said, railroad communication enabling them to swiftly concentrate at any point where they may choose to force a passage. The points where they can most easily cross are indicated by the towns upon the banks which have naturally located at the available passages. These towns, taking them in their order from the mouth of the river up the stream are Tultcha, Isaktchi, Galatz, Brailov, Hirchova, Silistria, Turtokai, Rustchuk, Sistova, Nicopolis, Rahova and Widdin. In 1828 the Russians crossed at Isaktchi where the river is 700 yards wide, and this place and Toultschi, twenty miles further down the river, and forty miles above its mouth, are considered by Colonel CHESNEY as the point most favorable for passage in all the course of the river. Here it is traversed diagonally by a sand bank, which leaves only a narrow navigable channel 14 or 15 feet deep. The approach to the left bank of the river at this point is, however, obstructed by extended marshes.

We reserve until another week a fuller description of the theatre of operations, which cannot be made clear without a map, and not then unless the map is more complete than those in ordinary use. We propose, therefore, to publish a map which will enable our readers to follow with an intelligent understanding the movements of the contending armies. The contest to which they are introducing us will throw light upon some of the most interesting and important problems of modern warfare, and we shall consider at length next week the character of the military and naval establishments of the two belligerents. On the sea there is not much to choose between them; on the land Russia has greatly the advantage. There is an opportunity on both sides for a display of generalship, and brains will tell in the end.

OUR ARMY.

CONGRESS is expected to meet in extra session June 4, to pass the Army Appropriation bill, and it is generally conceded that we are upon the eve of another "adjustment" of the military establishment, which will include a reduction in the number of regimental organizations and a loss to the Army of at least five thousand men. It is not our purpose here to discuss the propriety or wisdom of this mea-

sure, but rather to consider the use to be made of the force which may be permitted to exist after Congress has announced its decision. With this object in view, we are enabled to present our readers with the views of a distinguished general officer, whose moderation and good judgment have been often displayed in discussing public affairs—as well of a civil as of a military nature—and who bears in mind the taxpayer, while not overlooking the general interests of the country. The opinions of General HANCOCK, which form the substance of this article, and are, in the main, in thorough accord with the policy and tone of the JOURNAL, were prepared for the use of the Army Commission, and are for the first time given to the public.

"What the strength, composition and organization of the Army may be," says the General, "depends on the purpose for which it is maintained." A large standing Army is against the settled policy of the nation, but instead we have a small standing Army which is expected to keep pace with the progress of the profession, construct adequate and suitable national defenses, hold some of our most important military positions, be prepared at all times to supply the national forces with the most improved weapons and munitions of war; be ready at a moment's notice to organize, equip and supply, with efficiency and economy, armies of any magnitude which the occasion may call for, and, lastly, to serve as a nucleus for the raw levies raised as needed. These we understand to be the main purposes for which our Regular Army is maintained. As a physical force, our little standing Army can never be of appreciable importance after a great contest has set in. Its value consists in its serving as a model and a standard for the militia, and in the knowledge and system, the spirit of discipline, and the military information which its members store up in peace and disseminate among the "National Forces" when the struggle comes. What, then, should be the strength, composition, and organization of the Army, that it may best accomplish the objects of its existence?

Looking from the stand point assumed, the first question which presents itself is the question of cost. What, during peace, are the people able and willing to pay in the way of insurance by military proficiency and preparation against heavy loss in case of war? If nothing, then the Army as a permanent institution ought to be dispensed with. A discussion of the questions arising from our Indian frontier is omitted in this connection. The Indian furnishes only incidental duty for part of the Army. The service is of secondary importance, and is comparatively temporary in its nature. It must for a few years longer occupy the attention of our Cavalry and Infantry, and some parts of the Staff, and, from time to time, influence the strength and organization of these arms, but it is entitled to no weight in considering the question just proposed. Gen. HANCOCK continues:

As a general proposition, it may be said that every arm of the Service, in order that it may be a model for the national forces, ought to be large enough to give full development at whatever cost of time and money, to its own specialty. This for Infantry and Cavalry would require but a small force, smaller than we now have in service. The duties of these arms, especially the former, are not only readily acquired by our people, but they are of such a nature that a large part of the "national forces" are always voluntarily, or under State auspices practicing them. Hence the expenses imposed on the general Government for fostering them in behalf of the theory of war should be comparatively small. But it happens that these arms are called upon for a vast amount of difficult and dangerous special service on the Indian frontier, and so long as this service is necessary they must be kept strong enough to perform it efficiently. I have no doubt that under the demands of this service, our Cavalry and Infantry have been prevented from reaching that state of discipline and instruction which they would otherwise have attained. In our Cavalry and Infantry it has, in late years, not generally been practicable to carry instruction effectually beyond the school of the individual soldier, and rarely beyond the school of the company. The evils of this condition of things appear to have been recognized, and a partial and temporary remedy was applied by the act of August 6, 1876, authorizing an increase of the enlisted strength of Cavalry companies to 100. For the sake of general instruction and proficiency as well as for their greater usefulness on frontier service, this increase authorized for companies of Cavalry should be made permanent and extended to all companies of Infantry. I would offset the increase proposed in the strength of Infantry companies by reducing the number of them.

We have five regiments of Artillery, each containing twelve batteries, or companies, that is sixty companies of Artillery, five of them being armed and equipped as light artillery, the other fifty-five being armed as Infantry, but in addition receiving such instruction in the use of heavy guns, and in the tactics of the organization of an Army for active service sixty batteries of Artillery would certainly be an extravagant supply of that arm for twenty-five regiments of Infantry, but it must be borne in mind that the different branches of our artillery peace establishment are not constituted to form due proportions of an active Army. Artillery, if not the most, is one of the most important, abstruse and progressive branches of military service. Much time, practice, favorable opportunity, and hard study, are absolutely necessary to master and keep pace with it. Very expensive under the most skillful, in untrained hands it becomes enormously so. This is true of the heavy as well as of the light Artillery. Every shot, for example, from the 15 inch guns of one of our forts costs for powder and projectile alone \$68 75-100 to say nothing of the original cost of the gun, the carriage, implements, etc. The Government only, and not States or individuals, as in the case of Cavalry or Infantry, can take care of this branch of the military profession. If not protected and fostered

by the general Government it is lost. A company of 30, or even 54 enlisted men, in one of our permanent forts—where they must be to find the guns, etc., for their instruction—is practically speaking a guard and police force, and not a garrison. There are so few men that nearly all their time is consumed in guarding and carrying out the measures necessary to preserve the public property. If the present system of occupying a great number of forts is to continue, larger companies would partially remove the difficulty just mentioned. In addition to this, a considerable increase of ammunition for practice should be authorized. But I am inclined to think that the welfare of the Service would be promoted by keeping the greater part of the Artillery always concentrated for instruction at two or three of the largest forts. With suitable buildings at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and Fort Adams, R. I., an Artillery School, each composed of a regiment with its colonel in command, could be established. This would keep three regiments always concentrated and undergoing instruction, and alternation among regiments would keep the entire force reasonably proficient in its specialty.

A considerable saving of expense would result from the reductions and consolidations proposed in the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry. The concentration of enlisted men, so as to have fewer and larger companies, would be a departure from the old theory that our Army in peace, especially the Line, should be a skeleton to be filled up for war. This theory, false in principle, has always failed in practice. It involves just that lack of power so much complained of during peace—companies too small for instruction, drill, and other duty—and when war comes, in lieu of filling out the skeleton, we take entire new organizations from the volunteers or militia. Our standing Army should be a small, complete, compact, vigorous, healthy body, always in a thorough state of discipline and instruction, serving as a model and a standard for the national forces, and not preserved as a skeleton into which it is expected to infuse vitality, activity and knowledge at the moment an emergency arises.

Regarding the Staff, Gen. HANCOCK thinks there is nothing so important to the combatant arms of Service and to the general officers who command them, as the arms and ammunition with which the troops are supplied. All of the branches of the Service should, as far as possible, add their information and experience in the use of arms, to that of the Ordnance Department for the production of the best arms, ammunition, and equipments; but instead of this, our Ordnance Department is practically a close corporation, and all officers, from the General-in-chief down, are not only excluded from control in it, but from its councils. To the men who make the arms, etc., is entrusted the solution of all questions in relation to them, the men who use them being excluded from these deliberations. The oft-repeated effort to consolidate the Ordnance and Artillery is attributable mainly to the practice just mentioned. Nor is it artillery experience alone which should be injected into the manufacture of arms. The Cavalry and Infantry should be brought to bear on the subject, not as an interference with the Ordnance, in the pursuit of its specialty, but to add to its stock of information. No consolidation is required to effect the object here suggested. It is only necessary that the isolation and independence of this Department, in whose labors all of the Army is specially interested, shall cease, and that it be brought under the control of the General-in-chief. The absurdity of completely isolating interests in our Service which are mutually dependent on each other, cannot be better shown than by considering three of the branches of the Service, viz: the Engineers, Ordnance and Artillery. The first constructs the national defenses, including the beds for the gun carriages, the second manufactures all the guns and their carriages, and supplies the ammunition, and the third uses what the other two make. Yet the three act not only independently of each other, but without a common military superior. All are subject to the general control of the Secretary of War.

The Medical Department should be regulated in number of officers by the military force actually in service, and by reason of the extraordinary scope of their professional attainments demand especial and additional recognition. It strikes the General as anomalous that a proposition should have been recently entertained to increase the Signal Corps when a reduction of so necessary a corps as the Judge Advocates is contemplated; he considers it of the first importance that there should be a Judge Advocate assigned to each geographical Department. The Quartermaster and Commissary Departments are thought to contain too many officers of high rank. The important nature of the Inspector General's Department is dwelt upon: its officers should hold high grades, not lower than that of Lieut. Colonel. Of the Adjutant-Generals it is said that—

Of daily importance to the peace establishment, there is no other corps or department in the military service on which the prompt and effective organization of a war establishment so largely depends as on the Adjutant-General's Department, which furnishes an additional and potent reason for preserving the strength and efficiency of the corps. It is charged with the preservation and care of records of great public and personal interest, but this is a minor duty of the corps which might be sufficiently well performed by faithful and intelligent clerks. In fact this duty must, and ought to be, left mainly to that class of employees, in order that the officers of the corps may be able to concern themselves with the living active affairs of the profession. It is a serious defect in our system that the officers of the corps, by their limited numbers, and the constant and pressing routine duties of their offices, are prevented from acquainting themselves as thoroughly as they otherwise might, with the details of the various arms of our own Service, as well as with those of foreign services.

Instead of substituting details from the line of the Army for the present [corps of] Adjutant Generals, Gen. HANCOCK thinks that the officers of this department, who are *ex officio* Inspectors-General, from time to time for short periods, should be placed on duty as Inspectors-General, to enable them to become acquainted with the localities at which the troops are stationed throughout the country, or throughout the geographical command to which they are assigned; to learn the routes for transportation of supplies; to become acquainted with the personnel of the officers of the Army, and to observe the discipline of the Service. Proper relations between a Commanding General and his Adjutant-General are of so much importance that the wishes of the former should always be consulted in the selection of the latter. Aides-de-Camp should be of certain fixed grades, and should have the rank, pay and allowances of mounted officers one grade higher than that held by them in their regiments or corps, and when regularly promoted above the highest grade from which they may be taken, should be required to join their regiments and others selected to fill their places. Although Gen. HANCOCK does not say so, it is apparent that a commander may thus be relieved of much embarrassment in exercising his privilege of renewing the personnel of his military family from time to time as a matter of private and public benefit. With reference to the command of the Army, Gen. HANCOCK is in accord with Gen. SCHOFIELD's plan already published in the JOURNAL. Gen. HANCOCK adds:

In principle there is no more absolute subordination in the military system than that of the staff officer to his commander. There is room for considerable independence of action on the part of the colonel of the line, under the general, or the lieutenant-colonel, major, or captain under the colonel, but in theory the staff officer is in no degree independent of his commander. Such independence can arise only by a departure from the principles of the Service, for which a careful examination will certainly disclose some particular cause. Laws must unquestionably be administered as they stand on the statute book. But when it is proposed to travel beyond their positive requirements and make use of acts passed for specific and minor purposes as arguments for changing important and well established general systems, then it becomes well to weigh the circumstances under which such acts were procured. I venture the opinion that none of the acts in question were passed with any view whatever to a bearing on the question as to whether the Secretary of War should command the Army in detail, through the staff, or in general, through the senior officer of the Service. In relation to the command of the Army, including the staff corps, I deem no legislation necessary or practicable except perhaps a declaratory resolution saying that the special acts above mentioned have no bearing upon this subject. The question is then simply one of assignment to be determined by the President under the eligibility created by the commission conferred by the President and Senate on the General of the Army.

The system for the Recruitment of the Army might be improved by causing its operation to cease with the delivery of the recruit at the depot, especially when that depot is "one of the most conspicuous military stations in N. Y. Harbor—a permanent work armed with heavy guns and sheltering an immense amount of military material." The objections to placing such a force and military post under the control of a Staff officer in Washington and removing it without the jurisdiction of a Division Commander whose headquarters are within a stone-throw, are forcibly stated.

Retirement from active service on account of age should be compulsory and not—as now—discretionary with the President. A strong appeal is made in favor of the proposed "Army Annuity Fund," which in effect has been recommended by ex-Secretaries Cass and POINSETT. The Government is asked to allow officers who may deposit part of their pay in the Treasury for this purpose the same rate of interest allowed the private soldier under existing laws. Target practice is urged in a paragraph to which we shall have occasion to refer more at length hereafter.

By this synopsis of a very able paper on Army Organization it will be observed that the main principles of economy—in numbers of men—in grades of officers—in expenditures of public money; of efficiency—in every branch of the military establishment; and the infusion of a universal *esprit de corps*—have been kept prominently in view.

We can only hope that the sound views above expressed may bear fruit on Congressional soil when next the Army question is considered.

The Offices of the Army and Navy Journal will be removed on the 1st of May to No. 245 Broadway.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

FIRST SERGEANTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Please devote a small place in your equitable paper for the cause I presume you will advocate, and in which I, in behalf of many others, invoke your able assistance, and hope you will not fail to give heed, come to our support, and evince to the reading public the ridiculous fact that the trivial pay of the first sergeant is far beneath that of any other enlisted man in the United States Service, considering the duties, both mental and physical, he is daily required to perform. Moreover, diligence is not by any means all that is required of the first sergeant, he must needs be *Idoneus homo*, to maintain impartial discipline, which materially depends upon him; he must necessarily be strictly moral, abstemious, and of imperturbable temper, and must keep aloof from men under his charge; hence forbearance and self-denial is required of him to a great extent. His uniform, martial pomp, character, and general deportment is the criterion for the enlisted men of his company. When the long looked for pay-day arrives, and the re-enlisted private appears at the pay-table to subtract from the paymaster's copious pile of greenbacks, within a few dollars of the same salary as the faithful first sergeant, the latter, I dare say, at this stage of the game, feels as glum as a sexton, and something frequently makes a noise in his throat like a snail crawling on a window pane. Remember, this is not all of the bewailings of the first sergeant; the unpleasant growls that greet him, and sardonic smiles that haunt him, are almost intolerable. April 14, 1877.

DECURIO.

ARMY CHAPLAINS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I was delighted to read the communication headed "The Army Chaplain," by G. W. Simpson, Chaplain, U.S.A., in your issue of 14th instant. It is so seldom that the undersigned, who is an officer of 44 years' experience in the Army, has noticed anything of the kind from a chaplain, setting forth the glorious duty and privileges of an ambassador of Christ and His church, in enlisting soldiers to His cause, that the communication was, indeed, most refreshing, and he is in hopes that it will not be without result in stimulating chaplains to a recognition of their great responsibilities and the obligation they are under to the Government, and above all to their own consciences, to win soldiers to the army of the Lord.

The writer of this article knows the hard soil the chaplain has to work upon, and the coldness, and, not infrequently, the positive aversion and hindrances he meets with from the officers of the post where he may be serving.

But, surely, his piety ought to make him rise above all such hindrances, and he should show by his energy, zeal, and wisdom, that he is a sincere, honest Christian, who by his prayers can conquer himself, and bring the enemies of the cross of Christ to the feet of the Great Captain, whose he is, and under whose banner he should fight "against the world, the flesh, and the devil."

Surely every man wishes to conquer in a glorious cause, and what more glorious cause can there be than that of the Saviour, who has promised all those who enlist under His name certain victory, if they but call on Him in the battle, and rely entirely on His aid for success.

The privileges of a chaplain, in the estimation of the undersigned, are the most glorious a man can have, and it has always been a wonder how any minister of the gospel could content himself with doing nothing at a post but draw his pay, and see so much to be done, and yet do nothing to show that he is sincere in his profession. Let the chaplain visit often the soldiers committed to his charge, and by a life of humility and self-denial prove to the officers that he is a true man, and energized by the Holy Spirit, and we will not hear so much as we do of his inefficiency, and of the coldness and want of co-operation of the officers in his holy work. ARMY.

St. Louis, April 17, 1877.

LOUIS M. MORRIS,

1ST LIEUT. AND BREVET CAPTAIN, U. S. A.

CAPTAIN L. M. MORRIS, the news of whose death in the Indian country on the 8th inst. has been received, was a native of Delaware, and was appointed to the Army from the State of New Jersey. His first service was as lieutenant in the 4th New Jersey Militia, with which body he was engaged at the siege of Yorktown and in various battles in that locality, in one of which (Williamsburg) he was wounded. He was made captain in the 4th New Jersey in November, 1863, and did gallant service from that time until the end of the war, being engaged in a score of battles; receiving wounds at Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania; and engaged in the final campaign closing with the surrender of Lee. He had reached the rank of major of volunteers, and in 1866 was appointed second lieutenant in the 20th U. S. Infantry. In October, 1867, he was made first lieutenant and brevet captain, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. At the time of his death Captain Morris was stationed at the Lower Brule Agency, Dakota.

RUSSIA'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

THE TEXT OF THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

The following is the text of the Czar's manifesto announcing the final rupture with Turkey:

"Our faithful and beloved subjects know the strong interest we have constantly felt in the destinies of the oppressed Christian population of Turkey. Our desire to ameliorate and assure their lot has been shared by the whole Russian nation, which now shows itself ready to bear fresh sacrifices to alleviate the position of the Christians in the Balkan Peninsula. The blood and property of our faithful subjects have always been dear to us, and our whole reign attests our constant solicitude to preserve to Russia the benefit of peace. This solicitude never failed to actuate us during the deplorable events which occurred in Herzegovina, Bosnia and Bulgaria. Our object before all was to effect amelioration in the position of the Christians in the East by means of pacific negotiations; and, in concert with the great European Powers, our allies and friends for two years, we have made incessant efforts to induce the Porte to effect such reforms as would protect the Christians in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria, from the arbitrary measures of local authorities. The accomplishment of these reforms was absolutely stipulated by anterior engagements contracted by the Porte toward the whole of Europe. Our efforts, supported by diplomatic representations made in common by the other governments, have not, however, attained their object. The Porte has remained unshaken in its formal refusal of any effective guarantee for the security of its Christian subjects, and has rejected the conclusions of the Constantinople Conference. Wishing to essay every possible means of conciliation in order to persuade the Porte, we proposed to the other Cabinets to draw up a special protocol comprising the most essential conditions of the Constantinople Conference, and to invite the Turkish government to adhere to this international act, which states the extreme limits of our peaceful demands. But our expectation was not fulfilled. The Porte did not defer to this unanimous wish of Christian Europe and did not adhere to the conclusions of the protocol. Having exhausted pacific efforts, we are compelled by the haughty obstinacy of the Porte to proceed to more decisive acts, feeling that our equity and our own dignity enjoin it. By her refusal Turkey places us under the necessity of having recourse to arms. Profoundly convinced of the justice of our cause, and humbly committing ourselves to the grace and help of the Most High, we make known to our faithful subjects that the moment foreseen when we pronounced words to which all Russia responded with complete unanimity has now arrived. We expressed the intention to act independently when we deemed it necessary and when Russia's honor should demand it. In now invoking the blessing of God upon our valiant armies we give them the order to cross the Turkish frontier. ALEXANDER.

"Given at Kichenef 13 the 12th day of April (old style), in the year of grace 1877, and in the twenty-third year of our reign."

The following is the text of Prince Gortschakoff's circular:

"The Imperial Cabinet has, since the commencement of the Eastern crisis, exhausted all means in its power in order to bring about, with the co-operation of the Great Powers, the lasting pacification of Turkey. All the proposals made to the Porte in consequence of the understanding between the Powers have, however, met with insurmountable resistance. The London protocol was the last expression of the united will of Europe. The Imperial Cabinet had in signing it, offered its hand as a last attempt at conciliation. By its declaration accompanying the protocol it had marked out the conditions which, if loyally accepted and carried out by the Porte, were calculated to bring about the re-establishment and strengthening of peace. The Porte has answered by a fresh refusal. This eventuality was not provided for in the protocol. Europe had confined itself to stipulating that the Great Powers, if they were disappointed in their hopes of seeing the Porte carry out the reforms energetically, reserved the right to point out in common the means which they should think proper to secure the welfare of the populations and the interests of general peace. Thus the European Cabinets had foreseen the contingency that the Porte would not fulfil its promises, but not that it would reject the demands of Europe. At the same time Lord Derby's declaration had established that, since Her Britannic Majesty's government only consented to give its signature to the protocol in the interest of general peace, it was to be understood from the outset that in the event of this object, namely, mutual disarmament and peace between Russia and Turkey, not being obtained, the protocol should be regarded as null and void. The Porte's rejection of the protocol and the motives upon which it is based leave no doubt that the Porte will accede to the wishes and counsels of Europe. They exclude every guarantee for the execution of reforms, and render peace with Montenegro and the execution of the conditions by which disarmament and pacification could be brought about impossible. Under these circumstances the success of any attempt at compromise is excluded, and there remains only the alternative to allow that state of things to continue which the Powers declared incompatible with their interests and those of Europe, or to try by coercive measures to obtain that which the unanimous efforts of the Powers failed to obtain by means of an understanding."

"My exalted master has resolved to undertake that which he had invited the great Powers to do in common with him. His Majesty has ordered his armies to cross the frontier of Turkey. You will bring this resolution to the cognizance of the government to which you are accredited."

"In fulfilling the duty which is imposed upon him by the interests of Russia, whose peaceable development is impeded by constant troubles in the East, His Majesty is convinced that he at the same time responds to the views of Europe."

A STARTLING SPEECH BY GEN. VON MOLTKE.

In yesterday's sitting of the German Parliament the items of the war estimates, which had been referred to the Budget Committee, came up for discussion. The increased grant for 105 new capitaines gave rise to a protracted debate.

Gen. Von Moltke insisted on the necessity of the grant. He said he wished for a long peace, but the time did not permit such hope. On the contrary, the time was not far distant when every government would be compelled to strain all its strength for securing its existence. The reason for this was the regrettable distrust of governments toward each other. France had made great strides in her defenses. Uncommonly large masses of troops were at present between Paris and the German frontier. Everything France did for her army received the undivided approval of her people. She was decidedly in advance of Germany and having her *coup de main* war ready in times of peace. Germany could not avoid a measure destined to compensate for it.

Additional extracts from Gen. Von Moltke's speech have been received. The General stated that the French military budget exceeded the German by 150,000,000 francs a year, exclusive of extraordinary grants. He would not discuss the question whether

France intended to bear this enormous burden for a prolonged period, or whether she was arming for definite purposes only; but he must needs say that as much as he desired peace he did not believe in it. The French journals were full of spite and hatred against Germany. France remembered how many times she had invaded disunited Germany. The French apprehended similar treatment now that Germany was united. Hence the haste, zeal, and uncommon intelligence with which the colossal work of French army reorganization was being completed. Hence the locating of excessively large numbers of French troops, especially cavalry and artillery, between Paris and the German frontier, a measure which Germany would, sooner or later, be obliged to reciprocate. In France the Army was the pride of all political parties. Its defeats were forgotten and its future was regarded with confidence. In Germany there was a marked disposition to be nigardly toward the army. The new capitaines proposed were intended to prepare 123 important officers in peace for the work they would have to do in war. Depend upon it these capitaines would have very little spare time for amusement if they were appointed. The increased grant for capitaines was then adopted. The progress, centre and socialist parties voted against it.

WIDOWS' RELIEF FUND.

We have received the following, with enclosures, from the gallant and generous soldiers whose names appear upon the list:

CANTONMENT MOUTH OF TONGUE RIVER, M. T.,
March 28, 1877.

Messrs. W. C. and F. P. Church, 23 Murray St., N. Y.:
Sirs: I am directed by Gen. N. A. Miles to transmit herewith check and currency for \$597, a contribution for the "ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL FUND," for the relief of widows and orphans of members of the 7th Cavalry, killed on the little Big Horn. Of this amount \$406 are the contributions of the 5th Infantry, and the remainder is contributed as follows—the contributors' requesting Gen. Miles to forward the amount to you: The calamity that evoked this contribution called the 5th Infantry and a portion of the 22d Infantry at once into the field, where they have since been so constantly employed in the work that dropped from the dead hands of their former comrades of the 7th Cavalry, that it has been hitherto impracticable for them to take advantage of the opportunity offered by you. I trust that enclosed will be too late for your final distribution.

Respectfully yours,
G. W. BAIRD, Adjutant 5th Infantry.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received for week ending April 26.

*Officers and enlisted men, Cantonment Tongue River, M. T. (5th and 22d Infantry)..... \$597 00
Surg. H. R. Tilton, U. S. A., \$10; Lieut. E. W. Casey, 22d Infantry, \$5; Mr. Matt Carroll (civilian), \$50; Mr. John W. Smith (civilian), \$30; Com. Sergt. Jas. McCormick, \$5. Total, \$130.
Officers and soldiers, 5th Infantry, \$406.
Capt. Dickey and men of Co. E, 22d Infantry, as follows: Capt. C. J. Dickey, \$20; 1st Sergt. G. Lough, \$10; Sergt. A. Ryan \$5. O. Windfuhr \$5. T. Murphy \$1. D. McGrath \$5; Corp. H. Winfield \$1. W. Dion \$1. A. Goodenough \$1; Musician A. Prosper \$1; Priv. G. W. Adams \$1. J. Cahill \$1. W. Collins \$1. W. Dillon \$1. P. Edwards \$3. C. H. Fulton \$1. F. Leber \$1. J. P. Mander \$1. P. Owens \$1. D. Snyder \$5. C. W. Stewart \$0 cts., Sykes \$2.50, P. Tobin \$1. Total, \$71.

The following has just been received from a correspondent at Fort Cameron:

Enclosed please find Post-office Order for thirty dollars, being the net proceeds of an entertainment given by Fort Cameron Minutest Troupe, consisting of members of Co. E, 14th Infantry, assisted by some members Co. H, same regiment. The entertainment was given at the request of Mrs. Col. Douglass and Mrs. Lieut. Patterson of this post, the proceeds to be devoted to the "Custer Widow Relief Fund." The performance was excellent and highly creditable to the performers. The community at Bitter City, though distant, both Mormon and Gentile, liberally patronized the entertainment. Those who attended were amply remunerated for their outlay. The receipts would have been larger if the Sioux campaign of last summer had not depleted the strength of the garrison. The proceeds are sent by the ladies mentioned above, in hope that, through the amount be small, it will be acceptable as evincing a desire on the part of a small community to aid as far as possible, the distressed widows of the gallant band who fell in battle with Custer. Proceeds dramatic entertainment, Fort Cameron, U. T. (Cos. E and H, 14th Infantry)..... 30 00

Amount received for week ending April 26..... \$627 00
Subscriptions previously acknowledged..... \$13,377 60

Aggregate..... \$14,004 60
Less amount paid to Widows and Orphans..... 10,090 00

Balance to credit of Fund..... \$3,984 60
The continued receipt of contributions to this fund has compelled us to postpone the final distribution.

THE name of Bvt. Lieut.-Col. J. McLean Hildt (late of the Army) appears in our obituary column this week. Col. Hildt was a graduate of West Point, class of '56—which comprised the names of McAlister, De Hart, Poe, Parker Porter, Fitz Lee, Bayard, Owens Lodor, Forsyth, Taylor, Mizner, Gentry, Sanders, and others, a half score of whom have gone from among us. Colonel Hildt saw considerable Indian service prior to 1861, and served as captain of the 3d Infantry in the early engagement of the Army of the Potomac; receiving two brevets for gallantry in action at Gaines Mill and Malvern Hill. After the war he served for several years as an instructor of the Military Academy, and resigned from the Army a short time since. His loss will be keenly felt by a large circle of friends.

INTELLIGENCE has been received at the Department of State that Prof. S. H. Mitchell, who was captured by a body of Abyssinian banditti while he was engaged in a geological survey in Egyptian territory, near the frontier of Abyssinia, carried off to the mountains, and was reported to have died from the effects of harsh treatment, is alive at Adowa, in the hands of the Abyssinians, and that the Governor-General of the Soudan has sent a special demand for his release.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD; Generals H. G. Wright, Q. A. Gillmore, A. McD. McCook and C. G. Sawtelle; Colonel M. R. Morgan; Majors J. C. Duane and D. H. Brotherton; Captain D. D. Wheeler and Lieutenant J. P. Jefferson, U. S. Army, were among those registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the past week.

THE success of the Coaching Club in New York has prompted a friendly rivalry between the owners of four-in-hands and those who delight in the glories of the tandem, which has finally culminated in a determination to form a tandem club.

A SONG OF THE CAMP.*

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

I.
"Give us a song!" the soldiers cried,
The outer trenches guarding,
When the heated guns of the camp allied
Grew weary of bombarding.

II.
The dark Redan, in silent scoff,
Lay grim and threatening under;
And the tawny mound of the Malakoff
No longer belched its thunder.

III.
There was a pause. A guardsman said:
"We storm the forts to-morrow;
Sing while we may, another day
Will bring enough of sorrow."

IV.
They lay along the battery's side,
Below the smoking cannon,—
Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde,
And from the banks of Shannon.

V.
They sang of love and not of fame;
Forgot was Britain's glory;
Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang "Annie Laurie."

VI.
Voice after voice caught up the song,
Until its tender passion
Rose like an anthem rich and strong
Their battle-eye confession.

VII.
Dear girl! her name he dared not speak;
But as the song grew louder,
Something upon the soldier's cheek
Washed off the stains of powder.

VIII.
Beyond the darkening ocean burned
The bloody sunset's embers,
While the Crimean valleys learned
How English love remembers.

IX.
And once again a fire of hell
Rained on the Russian quarters,
With scream of shot and burst of shell,
And bellowing of the mortars!

X.
And Irish Nora's eyes are dim
For a singer dumb and gory;
And English Mary mourns for him
Who sang of "Annie Laurie."

XI.
Sleep soldiers! still in honored rest
Your truth and valor wearing;
The bravest are the tenderest;
The loving are the daring.

* "Regular" writes us: "I send you a correct copy of Bayard Taylor's 'Song of the Camp.' I am sure, from the number of applications I have had for it, that its publication will please many of your readers. Lt. C., who was two years ago at San Augustine, says that the imperfect copy you published about that time, and which I got from Commodore Stevens, was committed to memory by all the children at that post, and sung by the ladies and officers. You see, Army people are sentimental as it were."

WILLIAM DOUGLASS, of Scotland, wrote the immortal "Annie Laurie" about the close of the seventeenth century, inspired by a fair Annie, who was deaf to his passionate appeals, and married another man; and now it turns out that John Howard Payne's equally immortal song of "Home, Sweet Home" was suggested by Miss Mayo, of Richmond, who rejected the poet's love to become Mrs. Gen. Winfield Scott.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of a Cincinnati paper gossips after this wise: When Gen. Ricketts was a wounded prisoner in Richmond his wife went to stay with him, nursing him and other wounded Northern prisoners. For three months she was the sunshine of that horrible place, and her patients have never forgotten her. Two years afterward she got into a car at the corner of Broadway and Fifth avenue with her mother. It was full, and she stood a moment without a seat. Suddenly a great six-footer sprang up at the far end of the car, and sang out: "Gentlemen, stand up, every one of you, and take off your hats, for this is Mrs. Gen. Ricketts, who nursed fourteen of us in Libby Prison for three months. God bless her!" And they *did* stand up, and, led by her former patient, cheered until the street rang, she in the meantime half provoked, half amused, and wholly embarrassed. . . . Tecumseh Sherman, the Lieutenant-General's youngest child, is a little fellow only ten years of age, shy and quiet to a degree, but whose every taste turns toward a military career; when he takes a pencil in his hand it is only to draw forts and soldiers, guns and cannons, battle-fields and camps; his toys are drums, swords, guns and soldiers, small cannon, and his favorite reading is the Army Register, for which he will drop his most cherished story books. Young as he is he knows the name and station of every regiment—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—in the Army; he knows the rank, actual and by brevet, the name and station of every officer, down to the youngest lieutenant. West Point is the object of his hopes, and he is thought to be seriously exercised lest his cousin, Gen. Miles, should so effectually quell the Northwestern troubles as to leave him no chance to strike a blow.

GENERAL STONEMAN, of cavalry fame, is managing a large farm in Los Angeles County, Cal. He says that his children have four different kinds of fruit every day in the year, and there are only four days in the 365 that they cannot go out and pluck them.

Dr. LUSH asked the Secretary of State for War recently, if he would inform the House what was the average number of soldiers in hospital during the years 1875 and 1876 respectively. Mr. Hardy:—In 1875, exclusive of the Malta Royal Fencible Artillery and of black troops in the West Indies, the coast of Africa, Ceylon, and China, in a strength of 169,235 non-commissioned officers and men, 7,680—being at the rate of 45.88 per 1,000 of the strength—were constantly in hospital. If the colonial troops above mentioned are added—strength, 2,212; daily sick, 118—the proportion of these constantly in hospital will be 45.45 per 1,000. For 1876, as the annual returns from commands abroad have not yet been received, the statistics can only be given approximately, but probably very closely. Those constantly in hospital in 185,905 non-commissioned officers and men were 7,528—being at the rate of 45.37 per 1,000 men. Adding colonial troops—strength, 2,037; daily sick, 96—the proportion of those constantly sick in hospital for the year will be 45.39 per 1,000.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on March 31, says: "Major-Gen. Beauchamp Walker, so many years accredited as Military Plenipotentiary at this Court, has tendered his resignation, and will return to England in a few days, where in all probability, at no distant period, an important military post will be assigned him. Gen. Walker, who went through the last campaigns in the headquarters of his Majesty, is looked upon here as a very distinguished officer. Last year he published a pamphlet, 'Cavalry Tactics,' much discussed in England, in which he defined his opinions on the regulations of the Prussian Cavalry and reforms introduced by the late General von Schmidt. His departure from Berlin, where his daughter is married to Baron Alvensleben, a captain in the Guards, is a cause of regret, not only in military circles, but at Court and in general society. It seems as though the British Government did not intend at present refilling the post of Military Plenipotentiary in Berlin. Reasons for this resolution arise in all likelihood from the complete reserve lately observed by the military authorities towards representatives of foreign countries, which even go so far that officers are forbidden to hold any communication with them. Endeavors are even now made to prevent their witnessing military manoeuvres. This mildly expressed unfriendliness of the War Office is the more strange, since its envoys in foreign States, especially in England, are received with such cordiality. It is not surprising that a man like Gen. Walker will not support for any length of time a treatment not accorded to gentlemen."

A CORRESPONDENT at Rome, writing on the 20th of March, says: Gen. Mezzacapo, Italian Minister of War, in asking for an increase in the estimates, has made a report which he says is intended to show the actual present condition of the army. In this report he asserts that a sum of 18,090,000 lire (\$3,420,000), at least, beyond the present appropriation of 165,000,000 lire (\$31,350,000) is annually required for the ordinary expenses of keeping the army on an efficient peace footing; besides this sum he demands now a further amount of no less than 126,000,000 lire as an extraordinary appropriation to place the army on such a footing. This large sum (nearly \$24,000,000) will not excite surprise after hearing the report of a commission on the subject, which states that on Jan. 1, 1876, there were only 200,000 rifles in stock, instead of 270,000, and only 24,000,000 cartridges, instead of 60,000,000; while 270,000 belts and 70,000 cartridge-boxes voted by Parliament actually did not exist at all, the money voted for them having been applied to other purposes. Gen. Mezzacapo states, then, that 55,000,000 lire are needed to complete the arming of the infantry and reserves, and that for the cavalry 5,500 saddles and 10,800 horses are required. This will bring up the cavalry to a force of 15,880, which is certainly a low figure for an army of 300,000 men. For the artillery he asks 10,000,000 lire for heavy guns, and 27,000,000 lire for supplying the fortified places with 700 guns of various calibres and their ammunition, and under the same head 9,000,000 lire for fortifying the passes toward Austria.

RATHER more than two years ago it was announced by Major-Gen. Gorloff, Military Attache to the Imperial Russian Embassy in London, that his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch, Insp.-Gen. of Russian Cavalry, recognizing the incompleteness of any existing treatise on cavalry history, had determined, with the sanction of the Emperor of Russia, to offer for the three best essays on the subject three prizes, of 5,000, 3,000, and 2,000 roubles respectively, and that it had been decided to throw the competition open to all foreign armies, provided that the essays were translated into Russian. The essays were to be handed in at St. Petersburg by Jan. 13 of this year. A programme for the essay, together with an explanatory memorandum and a formidable list of books which might be consulted, were appended to the notice. It appears that altogether twenty-three officers of various armies announced their intention of competing for the valuable prizes offered, but that, finally, only two sent in essays by the day named. One of these, not being written in Russian characters, was at once disqualified. The remaining one, according to a foreign contemporary, is the work of an Englishman—Col. Denison. A graphic description is given of the difficulties encountered and overcome by the gallant colonel in compiling his essay. At the outset the gathering together of the necessary books of reference involved an outlay of over 1,000 roubles; but the principal difficulty consisted in getting the work translated into Russian, of which the author was entirely ignorant. Finally, he succeeded in discovering in New York a Russian lady who consented to undertake the task. Repairing to St. Petersburg with his trans-

lation, the writer caused it to be carefully revised there. This was apparently a work of time, for we are informed that during the last week twelve writers were employed night and day in transcribing the manuscript, which, however, was handed in to the committee nominated to adjudge the prizes before the expiration of the allotted time. It is this essay which the Messrs. Macmillan are about to publish.

THE Volunteer field-day at Dunstable, England, recently, was undoubtedly the most successful meeting of the kind which has been held since the present Volunteer Force came into existence, says *Broad Arrow*: About 13,000 men took part in the day's operations, an increase on the number present at Tring last year, though fewer than have been assembled on some previous occasions. There were also fewer spectators, and the ground being better kept, the movements of the men were not, as they but too often are, unduly interfered with by the rushing to and fro of a disorderly crowd. Altogether, the proceedings were characterised by a more business-like appearance than has usually been the case. Both men and officers seemed to be more in earnest, and anxious to acquit themselves creditably. There were, of course, the usual tactical blunders. Battalions were to be seen advancing coolly in the face of a fire which must have utterly destroyed them, had the ounce of lead been really present in the rifles of the defenders, and opposing lines fired at one another at distances and under circumstances which, in actual warfare, must have speedily led to one or other being completely annihilated. But, notoriously, even when the most thoroughly disciplined troops are engaged, there is nothing so unlike a real battle as a sham one. In Prussia, where autumn manoeuvres have been practised since the days of Frederic the Great, we have seen artillery firing steadily on, regardless of skirmishers a few hundred yards off, who would have put the battery out of action in a few minutes. On Salisbury Plain we have seen infantry of the line pouring volleys at each other within 100 yards distance, the men standing shoulder to shoulder. On the Liane we have seen a French battalion filing with no hurried step along a front of fire which must have mowed it down as a mower cuts down grass. No wonder, therefore, that an English Volunteer sham fight should be accompanied by many impossibilities, and that the fighting, especially at close quarters, should become very unreal. But notwithstanding these inevitable drawbacks, the men who took part in the last proceedings cannot fail to have learnt much that will be useful to them, should they ever find themselves engaged in real work, and by their superior steadiness and improved discipline they manifested an unmistakable intention to do something more than merely play at soldiers.

THE British new cavalry regulations, which are the outcome of the Cavalry Pioneer Equipment Committee appointed some eighteen months ago, will (observes the *Morning Advertiser*) "have the effect of raising once more the prestige of this branch of the army. Under present circumstances cavalry rarely venture to attack infantry on the field, unless an exceptionally favorable opportunity presents itself, for there are illustrations in plenty to show how such temerity is usually rewarded. But, as everybody is perfectly aware, the German horsemen were employed in the last war upon duties other than those that have hitherto fallen to their lot upon the field of battle. The doings of the ubiquitous Uhlan are still fresh in the memories of our readers. It was with a view of ascertaining how far such services as these could be combined with those of the Austrian cavalry pioneer, who is another individual altogether, that the Cavalry Pioneer Committee was appointed. Scouring the country in advance of an army to secure provisions and reconnoitre roads and towns, so as to ascertain whether these are defended or not, is, so far as it goes, a most valuable duty; but the Austrian and the British cavalry pioneer is to do something more than this. Out of every regiment are to be selected a score of troopers specially fitted for the dashing and desperate functions to be discharged, and these men will be suitably equipped. A sword and revolver will constitute their arms, and beyond these they will be provided with a light pioneer equipment, of which the main item is a belt containing charges of gun cotton or dynamite. Although the weight of explosive carried by a man is naturally limited to two or three pounds, for he must be quick and active in his movements before everything, this amount is capable, it seems, of working incalculable mischief, if only used with skill and cunning. Rails may be torn up, telegraph posts thrown down, bridges materially injured, and roads obstructed by such insignificant charges. A cavalry pioneer might ride ten miles, cut a line of railway, and be back again with his regiment in a couple of hours. In fact, the cavalry pioneer, supposing him to be a man of resource and brains, will be the most terrible soldier the world has yet seen. As the ordinary work of demolition in the field by means of gunpowder and other explosives has usually devolved upon the Royal Engineers, a question has lately arisen in military circles whether to this branch of the army the services of cavalry pioneers do not rightly belong; and it is not improbable, we hear, that a further development of the scheme may hereafter be made, in which mounted engineers will take a conspicuous part."

THE days are long gone by when Fitz Hugh Lee was the belle's beau ideal at West Point, whether thrilling her by his dashing horsemanship, or gallantly assisting her up the deep delf to old Put, or wandering by her side on the moonlit campus, or guiding her through the dizzy revel of the galop, or lightly touching his guitar beneath the windows of Roe's Hotel. All that is past now. Fitz is fat and more than forty; a hero of the plow and the harrow, with a desire to let the dead past bury its dead, and an ambition to be Governor of Virginia.

The Offices of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be Removed on the 1st of May to No. 245 BROADWAY.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

BREAKERS AHEAD!

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: There seems to be a disposition on the part of many of our National Guard organizations to make the service one of social enjoyment rather than military duty. They lose sight of the fact that upon receipt of a commission or an enlistment they begin a contract with the State which should be fulfilled to the letter of the law. Officers should, by hard study and work, make themselves competent and practical soldiers; while the rank and file should be taught and made to perform their part of the contract. At once, you are answered, that this cannot be done in the service of the National Guard, as it is a voluntary service. But do not the members receive any recompense for such service? Most assuredly they do, and the State in return should have the faithful service it expects.

Look at our best regiments and you will find many defects. Officers are not always elected because they possess the necessary military qualifications; they are too often chosen by reason of their means or popularity, while they are incompetent to properly instruct a mere squad. How would such officers manage in actual service? When the regiment gives a ball, or the company has its "annual hop," I venture to say that you will find more of the members present than at any drill, and with what delight do the members tell you that "there will be dancing, etc., at their closing drill." The idea that the National Guard is a military organization seems to be losing ground, and the social part of it meets with more favor. I do not mean to say that there should be "no play but all work." I would merely separate the one from the other, for there is a proper time and place for all things, and if all our officers and men would feel as much interest and work with as much zeal to perfect the military portion of their service as they do the social, the National Guard would be raised to a much higher standard.

NEW YORK, April 24, 1877.

"ANCIENT AND HONORABLES," VIII.

ROXBURY CITY GUARD.

This company is attached to the 1st Battalion Infantry, Mass. Vol. Militia, and is located in that part of Boston which was formerly the town of Roxbury; it was originally known as the Roxbury Train of Artillery, and was organized March 22, 1784, as a foot artillery company, a majority of the original members being veteran artillery soldiers of the Revolution. Immediately after the Revolutionary War military spirit was at a very low ebb, and in 1786 this company was the only one in the vicinity of Boston that was in condition to perform the customary escorts for the Governor and Legislature, the Independent Corps of Cadets not accomplishing their reorganization until the fall of that year. In 1787 the company was one of the four artillery companies detailed to accompany Gen. Lincoln's column to the western part of the State to suppress the Shay Rebellion, the commander, Major John Jones Spooner, having command of the four companies. Commanders of foot artillery companies at that time were entitled to the rank of major, the second officer being known as captain-lieutenant—a title now obsolete. The first inspector's report on record is that of 1787, and returns the company as follows: "One captain (rank of maj.), one captain-lieutenant, three lieutenants, four sergeants, four bombardiers, four musicians, eight pioneers, three drivers, twenty-four cannoniers; total, 52. The company has in its possession two brass 4-pound guns, the property of the United States." From 1795 to 1798 the company lay dormant, not appearing in public, owing to a local quarrel and dissatisfaction in the militia, and was reorganized under Capt. Jesse Doggett, who was the original first sergeant.

The company has participated in all the public military demonstrations which have occurred at Boston, such as the receptions of Washington, Lafayette, Munroe, Jackson, Tyler, Fillmore, Kosuth, Sheridan, Grant, and the Prince of Wales; the funeral ceremonies in respect to Harrison, Jackson, J. Q. Adams, Taylor, Webster, Lincoln and Wilson; the Burns riot, the division encampments of 1859 and 1870; and in the fall of 1872, after the great Boston fire, performed thirteen days' service guarding the property of the citizens, and on all occasions conducting itself with credit to the service. In 1840 the company purchased a set of muskets and created quite a local furore by their infantry drill; shortly after, making sundry excursions to Portsmouth, Portland, Dover, and Bangor, being received with enthusiasm. In 1850 the State supplied the foot artillery companies with muskets, and since that date the company seldom appeared with their field pieces, and the guns were finally returned to the State during the late war and were melted up to make new cannon. In 1855 all the artillery companies of the State were changed to infantry by general orders, and on November 24, 1857, the company changed its local designation to that of "Roxbury City Guard." Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861 the company was attached to the 1st regiment Infantry, M. V. M., Col. Cowden commanding, and with that organization it volunteered its services to the General Government immediately after the attack on Fort Sumter. It being thought prudent to retain the city regiments at home the offer was not accepted, and then the services were tendered for three years, and it was mustered into service May 25, 1861; left the State June 15; was the first organization that passed through Baltimore subsequent to the attack on the 6th Massachusetts Infantry, and was the first three years' regiment to arrive in Washington. As a part of the regiment, the company performed three years active service with the Army of the Potomac, and participated in all the great battles fought in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, being attached to the division of "Fighting Joe Hooker." The experience of the company is best illustrated by the following statistics: Number on departure for the front, 101; recruits received during the three years, 47; total, 148. Killed, 12; died, 4; discharged for wounds, 19; discharged for disability, 37; transferred, 8; cashiered, 1; deserted, 5; returned home and mustered out, 51; total, 148. Twenty-nine returned with the company of the original 101. Number of engagements partici-

cipated in, 20; total wounded, 29; arms amputated, 5; prisoners, 6.

The State authorities having decided that by the members volunteering in the United States service their places in the militia became vacant and that the charter remained at home, those members who had not gone to the front were called together, and the company was reorganized and designated as Co. D, 42d regiment Infantry, M. V. M. The regiment was ordered into service for nine months under Col. Isaac S. Burrell, a past commander of the company. January 1, 1863, nearly the entire company were taken prisoners at Galveston, Texas; the enlisted men were paroled in a few weeks, but the officers were detained in different prisons for twenty-one months. The company returned home without officers at the expiration of its term of service; filled up its ranks, and was again ordered into service for 100 days, performing garrison duty near Alexandria, Va. During the war a large number of members and past members of the corps received commissions in various organizations. At the close of the war the company with several others was officially recognized by the State in general orders, as having gone through the war and still retained its original charter and date of organization. The company was among the first to reorganize under the provisions of the State militia law of 1873, and passed a creditable inspection under the law of 1876. It initiated the movement which resulted in the formation of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia Rifle Association in 1874. Nearly all the company records since its organization are now in possession of the company; also, the commission of the first commander, signed by Governor John Hancock; and the walls of the armory are ornamented with samples of the uniforms and accoutrements worn by the members of the corps for the past half century. The company motto is, "In time of Peace prepare for War." It is armed with the Peabody breech-loading rifle. At the present time a number of past officers are enlisted in the ranks. Since its organization the company has been known officially by the following designations:

1784, Roxbury Train Divisionary Corps of Artillery, 1st Division; 1788, Roxbury Artillery Company, Battalion of Artillery, 1st Division; 1793, Roxbury Artillery Company, Battalion of Artillery, 1st Brigade, 1st Division; 1831, Co. A, Battalion of Artillery, attached to 1st regiment Infantry; 1844, Co. D, 5th regiment Infantry, M. V. M.; 1855, Co. D, 42d regiment Infantry, M. V. M.; 1859, Co. D, 1st regiment Infantry, M. V. M.; 1861, Co. D, 1st regiment Infantry, Mass. Vols.; 1862, Co. D, 2d regiment Infantry, M. V. M.; 1864, Co. D, 42d regiment Infantry, M. V. M.; 1866, Co. D, 10th regiment Infantry, M. V. M.; 1866, Co. D, 1st regiment Infantry, M. V. M.; 1876, Co. D, 1st Battalion Infantry, M. V. M.

The following is the roster of commanders:

1784, John Jones Spooner.	1845, John L. Stanton.
1789, Jonathan Warner.	1847, Samuel S. Chase.
1798, Jesse Doggett.	1848, Benj. H. Burrell.
1803, Humphrey Bicknell.	1850, Moses H. Webber.
1809, Joseph Seaver.	1853, Isaac S. Burrell.
1812, Isaac Cobb.	1857, Thos. L. D. Perkins.
1814, Wm. Cobb.	1861, John J. Dyer.
1817, Calvin Warner.	1861, Ebenezer W. Stone, Jr.
1818, Joseph Hastings.	1864, Geo. W. Beach.
1818, Samuel Lawrence.	1864, Geo. Shurtleff.
1821, Joseph May.	1864, Samuel A. Waterman.
1824, Lewis Withington.	1865, Jediah P. Jordan.
1827, Robert Stetson.	1868, Chas. G. Burgess.
1828, Joseph Towle.	1869, Isaac P. Gragg.
1833, John Webber.	1873, Chas. G. Davis.
1834, Andrew Chase.	1875, Wm. A. Smith.
1843, Benj. H. Burrell.	1876, B. Read Wales.

In closing this account of a historic "train band," we are reminded, in the words of Gen. Horace Binney Sargent, of Massachusetts, that we cannot be too thankful to the old Puritans that while they trusted in God they kept their powder dry; and that in those good old times the very first and ablest and most devout men felt it a duty to accept a military command. Not a gala day enthusiasm or skill in the gymnastics of a musket, good as they both are, make the soldier; but discipline and drill. Society, in the face of the resistant forces that abound to threaten its peace, is criminal in not supporting by vigorous regular army legislation the brave men who in the face of obloquy or indifference try to maintain military organizations.

ARMORY RIFLE PRACTICE (1ST DIV.)—The General Inspector of Rifle Practice, together with Col. Sanford the Inspector of the 1st Division, and the inspectors of the various brigades, have been making a tour of the armories of New York city for the purpose of inspecting the arrangements for rifle practice contained in them. The 11th and 71st regiments were visited on the 23d April, and the 8th and 69th on the 24th April. The arrangements in the armories of the 11th and 9th were quite similar. A single target composed of wooden blocks was placed against the wall of the main drill room, the firing point being at the other end. In the 11th regiment the sub-calibre rifle was used in practicing, in the 9th they used the regular rifle with a carbine shell, containing a charge of 50 grains. No shelters of any kind were provided in either armory for the marker, who was necessarily obliged to retreat some distance at each shot. Targets for aiming drill were placed along the walls and a tripod used for instruction, but no arrangements have been made in either regiment as yet for the use of the indicators. In pursuance of the orders from brigade headquarters, both regiments have undertaken the systematic instruction of their officers and men in rifle practice, and reported that the interest taken in rifle practice was very marked.

The armory of the 69th presented a most dilapidated appearance, the ceiling being stained in large blotches by leaks from the roof, the armory dirty, and a company (I) consisting of exactly nine men being drilled by a sergeant. The arrangements in this armory for rifle practice are precisely nothing. A shelf has been provided on which candles were formerly placed for instruction in candle practice. This year they have all been removed, and there has been no instruction in rifle practice of any kind. In spite of the request that had been transmitted from brigade headquarters, neither Col. Cavanaugh nor any representative was present. The feeling of demoralization which prevailed among those who were present, as well as over the whole armory, was very marked, and it is evident that the 69th requires that some action should be taken from brigade headquarters if their existence is to be maintained. In fact, the 3d Brigade have committed an oversight in not following the example of the 1st and 2d Brigades in ordering a certain amount of instruction in this respect.

The armory of the 8th regiment, in respect to rifle practice, is as much entitled to commendation as that of the 69th is to censure. There is probably no armory in the city in which a more systematic arrangement has been made for the instruction of the men. For the purpose of preliminary instruction a black walnut board has been suspended across the entire width of one end of the small drill room, and arranged with hooks so that it can be raised or lowered. The targets for the indicators are placed upon this, and mattresses are provided to be used by the men while being drilled in the kneeling and lying positions; an example worthy of imitation. It was also

* First war company, three years. † Second war company, nine months. ‡ Third war company, 100 days.

noticed that the targets for practice from the shoulder had been raised five feet from the floor, being six inches over the regulation height. Col. Scott stated that this had been necessary, a number of tall men having found that the former distance was too low. A black board with diagrams for theoretical instruction, together with a tripod, were also kept in this room. Two targets for ball practice were erected in the main drill room, one on each side, the firing points being at the other extremity of the room. Another target is located in the gallery, but is objectionable on account of the smoke settling down. The targets are composed of wooden blocks 12 inches in length and 4x4, with a wooden backing of 2 inches. An iron plate 6x4 inches, and a quarter of an inch thick, is placed on one side of each of the targets as a protection to the marker. On this is placed an Argand burner and reflector, so as to cast a strong light upon the target. The targets themselves are of paper, suspended from a hinged slat which is worked by a marker with a cord and pulley, so as to enable him to keep under cover. A danger flag is placed on one side of the marker's mantlet which is also operated with a pulley and made so as to drop directly in front of the target. In front of each firing point a wooden shield is arranged with two openings to shoot through, one for standing and the other for lying. An Argand burner at the top supplies the necessary light. In the 8th regiment all the men are systematically instructed in aiming drill and exercised with the indicators until they can make a good target with the latter. They are then taken into the main drill room and practised with ball cartridge. At the time of the inspection a company was in the main drill room engaged in aiming drill, and a regular ball practice by all the companies has been ordered by Col. Scott to take place next week. From the thoroughness with which the elementary instruction of the men is carried out in the 8th, it is very evident that their "figure of merit" this year will be very high.

NEW YORK.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The following members of "Co. K" have drills charged against them for delinquencies during the past season, viz.: Belmont (3), Chaplain (12), Comstock (14), Doudge (3), Harriman, E. H. (4); Iselin, I. Jr. (6); Knowlton (7), Madan (11), Whitlock (3). The average attendance at drill during the past season (since Oct. 1, 1876) was 92, or 75 per cent., six per cent. less than last year. The commandant, Capt. Lenthion, congratulates the members on their general efficiency, particularly in the "marching," and hopes next season to see more excellence in the "manual," which is below the standard of some companies. The losses since 1st of January, from various causes amount to six men; gains by enlistment two men. No effort should be spared to add largely to the strength of the company during the next two years, and members are enjoined to use all legitimate means to secure that end; as the change of the term of service from seven to five years, causes the '73 and '75 enlistments to expire together in 1880, numbering about 65. Members are cordially invited to join the associates of the engineer corps and Co. K, and attend the annual reunion at Delmonico's, April 19.

The "Veterans" of the National Guard 7th regiment held their sixth annual meeting and election of officers at Delmonico's on the evening of April 19. There was an unusually large attendance and great excitement prevailed over the election, owing to the partisanship shown in the choice of officers for the ensuing year. There were four tickets in the field, and from the opening of the polls the most intense excitement prevailed, and the button-holding and buzzing of members was something terrible. After the meeting had been called to order by Col. Loutrel the reports of officers were read. The treasurer's report showed the amount received the past year to have been \$6,601.53; expenditures, \$6,397.51; balance on hand, \$204.02. They also have a reserve fund of nearly \$3,000. The board of management reported the number of members enrolled to be 1,065, seventy-seven lost by death during the past year, two resigned, and three expelled; and passed a few touching remarks upon the loss of Col. Washington R. Vermilye, Col. Marshall Lefort, and Capt. Geo. W. Smith, members of the association who have died during the past year. It was long after midnight before the count had been completed, and the veterans who had waited to learn the result of the count amused themselves with singing, chatting, and refreshing themselves with supper furnished by Delmonico. The result of the election is as follows: There were 347 votes cast and the following officers were elected: Col., W. A. Pond; Lieut.-Col., J. Henry Liebenau; Major (vacant by promotion), Adj. Chas. B. Bostwick; Chaplain, Rev. S. D. Dennison, D.D.; Paymaster, L. W. Winchester; Commissary, G. L. Arrowsmith; Captains (1879), Henry C. Shumway, W. A. Sprague, B. Allison, E. G. Arthur, W. A. Curtis, (1878) W. A. Ribbet, J. Price, B. M. Nevers, J. H. Krup, H. L. Piersson, Jr.; Lieutenants (1879), G. Tutthill, H. Everdell, E. O. Bird, L. Tiffany, F. M. Kelley, (1878) W. H. Montague, J. I. Baker, E. A. Kingsland, I. W. Spicer, I. Lord, Jr., Inspectors of Election for 1878, J. T. Badd, W. A. Pease, H. H. Holly.

NINTH REGIMENT.—The regimental rifle team will be well looked after this year, as an abundant fund has been raised for its expenses. The officers practice every Saturday afternoon at the armory range. Co. F, Capt. Walton, had a full dress inspection (knapsacks) and drill at the armory on Tuesday evening, parading thirty-eight files; four sergeants and two officers present. The company looked very fine, and the drill was a good one throughout, and the captain is to be congratulated on the general improvement and the thorough discipline he has infused in the company over its last year's appearance. The company held a "stag levee" after the drill.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—The annual meeting of the Veteran Association of this regiment was held Monday evening, April 23, in the Veteran's Room at the armory. There was a good attendance of members, and the reunion at the close of the business meeting was a very pleasant and enjoyable occasion. It was the anniversary of the regiment's departure to Annapolis in 1861. The old board of management were re-elected for the coming year as follows: Board of Management—Colonel and President, Brig.-Gen. H. Heath; Lieut.-Col. and First Vice-President, Maj.-Gen. J. B. Woodward; Maj. and Second Vice-President, Capt. A. T. Dodge; Adj. and Secretary, Capt. S. H. Wing; Quartermaster and Treasurer, Capt. J. S. Van Cleaf; Commissary, Maj. Wm. H. Syme; Surgeon, Dr. J. Lester Egan. Captains—Col. M. W. Cole, Lieut. Wm. T. Lane, Capt. G. E. Coffin, Mr. Wm. T. Crouch, Lieut. Col. S. Richards, Mr. L. Payne, Capt. Wm. Barnett, Lieut. E. H. Shannon, Mr. H. R. Darbey, Maj. T. H. McGrath, Lieutenants—Lieut. J. C. Copeland, Lieut. Wm. J. Brooks, Lieut. J. M. Christie, Capt. T. M. Hempstead, Capt. J. H. Storey, Mr. J. W. Nell, Mr. W. A. Hunter, Mr. E. L. Hartlett, Lieut. Burdett S. Oakes, Lieut. Wm. W. Dusenbury. The reports made by the various officers showed a satisfactory condition of the affairs of the association. After all business had been transacted an entertainment followed. An address by Rev. Geo. E. Reed, of the Hanson Place M. E. Church; piano solos by Miss Elmore and Mr. Edwards; songs by Miss Elmore and the Glee Club of Co. B, and readings by Messrs. Shannon and Squires. This was followed by dancing in the small drill-room.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—There was a drill of this regiment at the armory of the 13th, Flatbush avenue, corner Hanson Place, on Thursday evening, April 19. During the two previous days a rain storm had prevailed, and on entering the armory (which by the way is a new one) large puddles of water were visible in many places throughout

the main drill-room, and in the officer's and company room above much damage is said to have been done. The fine frescoed walls are wet and discolored, carpets and oil cloths injured, and everything on the broad roof to ruin unless the leaks can be stopped. We are told the roof has never been tight, although repeated trials have been made to remedy the defect. We venture the assertion the work was done by contract, and the man was either forced to take less than the job should have been worth, or else he should not lay another roof, so long as a better man can be found. The turn out on this occasion was small, ten commands of less than eight full files. We presume the unpleasant state of the weather kept many from the drill, but we claim this is no excuse for a soldier to neglect duty. If the colonel and part of the men can be present, what excuse have the balance for their absence? We don't attempt the answer. The one-armed and scarred veteran of many battles, Col. James McLeer, commanded, and was assisted by another one-armed veteran, Lieut.-Col. Chas. Shurig. The drill was very creditable. At 10 o'clock the regiment being in line the colonel announced that the adjutant would call the names of those non-commissioned officers who have passed the regimental board of examiners and are entitled to receive their warrants. Twelve sergeants and corporals' names were called, and they stepped to the front and centre and received warrants, after which the battalion was dismissed. Gen. Jourdan, commanding brigade, Col. Denslow, A. G., and Capt. Herbert, A. D. C. on Gen. Dakin's staff, were present. Quite a large number of spectators witnessed the drill, including several ladies.

This regiment had a battalion drill at the Hanson Place armory Wednesday evening, April 25, Col. McLeer commanding, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Shurig. There was a large number of spectators present, but a light turn out of the regiment. The line was formed of eight commands of eight full files each. The colonel on receiving the regiment stepped forward and addressed the men regarding their duties and responsibilities as soldiers. The drills were ordered for their benefit and they should be present to profit by the same, and he should hold all absentees strictly accountable. The drills were not so numerous but the men could forego other engagements on the evenings set apart for drill, and be at the armory at the time specified—half past seven that did not mean eight o'clock. He felt a great pride in this regiment, as he had the right to be proud of it, and for what it can do if every individual member will attend strictly to his duty. He knew they had been laboring under some disadvantages this season in having no place suitable for drill, and changing from place to place, but their armory when completed would be one of the finest in the country, and he hoped every man of the command would have sufficient pride not to forget neglect any duty as soldiers which they owe to themselves, their city, or the State. The drill now proceeded, and consisted more of preliminary than of battalion movements, throwing out the guides and forming new line; this was repeated several times until perfection was reached with regard to promptness. The men were then cautioned with regard to their bearing when at "parade rest," "in place rest," and "rest"—points wherein nearly every regiment is more or less deficient. We were greatly pleased to see this, for we are confident these little details from the letter of the order can be easily remedied if the men are reminded of their importance and not allowed to forget that some one is constantly watching them with a view to criticize. This instruction was attended with the very best results, and for almost the first time we have seen troops stand "in place rest" after thoroughly testing the men to stand in various other positions in strict accordance with orders. The battalion was exercised in the manual and acquitted itself very satisfactorily; a half hour's drill followed, wherein the marching, touch, step, distance, set up and carriage were good. Review and dress parade closed the evening's exercise. With few exceptions these ceremonies were accurately performed. In passing in review two second lieutenants forgot to salute when the first sergeants reported; one sergeant reported B Company all present, etc., he should have said "Company B." This sergeant is a veteran, and one of the best drilled men in the regiment. We mention these items so that the men may constantly remember that however small the mistake there is probably some one among the spectators who will make a note of it, and as little grains of sand form the sea shore, so close attention to little details forms a perfect drill and make an accomplished soldier. On Wednesday evening, May 9, this regiment will be reviewed by the brigade commander, and marksmen's badges will be given out.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—The last of the series of rifle matches of the various companies of this regiment took place on Thursday evening, April 19, when Co. F contested with Co. G, the champion rifle company of the regiment. Co. B decided the invitation to shoot with G, but every other company accepted, and was beaten. This speaks well for the men of Co. G, and is a well deserved compliment to the efficient commander, Capt. A. G. Williams. We give below the names and score of the two teams competing on Thursday evening, followed by a statement of the several matches in the order in which they occurred.

Co. G Team—Privates Stearns, 24; Albers, 23; Thompson, 23; Holton, 22; Whitting, 22; Lieut. Cowing, 20; Corp. Fehr, 20; Lieut. Burd, 19; Sergt. Oliver, 18; Priv. Smylie, 17; Corp. Weber, 17; Priv. Herrick, 15; total, 240.	
Co. F Team—Lieut. Gross, 21; Lieut. Pettit, 21; Sergt. Glenny, 20; Priv. Gardner, 20; Corp. Brigham, 20; Priv. Barlow, 19; Garrison, 19; Thorne, 18; Sergt. Bowie, 18; Priv. Brown, 18; Capt. Joy, 18; Priv. Hull, 18; total, 230.	
Team.	Team.
O..... 218	G..... 233
A..... 204	G..... 226
B..... 219	G..... 225
D..... 208	G..... 237
E..... 199	G..... 231
K..... 218	G..... 236
C (return)..... 230	G..... 240

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—Review, dress parade and presentation of badges of the above regiment took place on Monday evening, April 23, at the armory. The drill-room and galleries were handsomely decorated, and a large number of gentlemen and ladies were present as spectators, this being the sixteenth anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the front in 1861. The ceremony of review by General J. Bourke was first on the programme, and was very satisfactorily performed, the men marching with a good deal of steadiness and precision. Col. Obernier commanded. After the review a very careful and rigid inspection, followed by dress parade, and the presentation of badges took place. Col. Burger now came forward and addressed the regiment, taking formal leave of his old command with whom he has been so long associated—twenty-one years. Col. Burger tendered his resignation last January, and in recognition of his valued and faithful service has been honored with a commendatory letter from Adj.-Gen. Townsend, by order of Gov. Tilden; also one from Maj. Gen. Dakin, commanding division. Tattoo by the drum corps closed part first of the exercises; then followed dancing for over three hours.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—The companies of this command will be instructed in aiming drill, under the supervision of the Inspector of Rifle Practice, on their respective drill nights until June 1, using for this purpose Wingate's Indicators. As soon as the men thoroughly understand the proper method of aiming, they will practice on the armory range, preparatory to going to the 7th Division Rifle Range. A company prize is offered to the company enlisting the most new recruits between February 23, 1877, and the next annual muster. Also an individual prize to the member of the regiment who shall obtain the most new recruits during the same time.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—As previously directed, the above named command assembled at the armory of the 9th regiment on Monday evening, April 23, for dress parade, review, presentation of marksmen's badges and promenade concert. The oc-

cupation of this armory, through the courtesy of Col. Hitchcock, was on account of its affording more room and better facilities than the armory of the 71st. The assembly was sounded at 8 o'clock, at which time a large number of guests had arrived. The line was formed at 8:40, and consisted of ten commands of twelve files each. The following is the official statement of present field and staff with exception of major, band and drum corps: B, 1 officer and 22 men; C, 3 officers and 26 men; D, 2 officers and 44 men; E, 1 officer and 19 men; F, 1 officer and 25 men; G, 3 officers and 29 men; H, 2 officers and 21 men; I, 2 officers and 30 men; K, 2 officers and 50 men. The ceremony of dress parade was first on the programme, the line forming three sides of a square, six companies on the main line, with two companies formed at right angles on each flank. This ceremony was perfect, with perhaps two exceptions; after the first sergeant had reported and been ordered to their posts one sergeant brought his piece to a "right shoulder"; he should have kept it at "carry" as the order was not double time; also, when the parade was dismissed and the officers marching to the front, the band neglected to play at the proper time, but commenced too late and got in one bang, which was far worse than if they had remained silent. The troops were remarkably steady while standing in line, and immediately after parade the line was reformed for review, eight companies now on the main line with two thrown forward on the left flank. Gen. Vilmar, commanding 2d Brigade, 1st Division, received the review; he was accompanied by his entire staff. The preliminary ceremonies of the review were properly performed, save the commanding officer did not go to the right of the regiment upon opening ranks, but remained at his post in front of the regiment (Upton, pages 253 and 254). After the band had passed the reviewing officer and taken his position and while the companies were passing it stopped playing twice and commenced again. This embarrassed the sixth company, which was approaching the reviewing officer, and caused it to waver for a moment, but it maintained itself and passed with a perfect alignment. The same thing struck the ninth company with a greater interval of silence, and with a very awkward abrupt commencement badly broke the centre of the company, but they quickly recovered themselves and when on a line with the reviewing officer the alignment was perfectly restored. If a band should ever keep on in the "even tenor of its way," this is the time and the interjecting of any staccato should be avoided. With this slight exception the marching was very good indeed, with perhaps a tendency for rear rank to crowd upon the front too much. There was one thing we noticed as a special feature of this regiment, viz.: In ordering arms the pieces touch the floor making scarcely any noise.

At the conclusion of the review, the adjutant read the names of marksmen entitled to receive badges, and as each man's name was called he advanced and took his place on a line in front of the regiment. This list comprised twenty-five who are entitled to two bars, and fifty-five entitled to one bar. After the badges had been given out, Col. B. A. Willis, member of Congress from New York city, was introduced by Col. Vose, and made the presentation address. Public speakers frequently fail to comprehend fully the occasion with regard to time and situation. The men had already been standing a long time at "attention," and a twenty minutes speech was a hard thing to take; one man went down under it, and was carried from the room. The speech was rather too elaborate for the occasion, and would have better suited a Fourth of July celebration.

The men having returned to their proper places in line, the colonel brought them to attention and parade rest, and the band played the "Russian Hymn" in honor of the Russian guests who were present, viz., Prince Scherbatoff, Lieutenants Silvers and Taille of the Russian frigate *Svetlana*, and Lieutenants Knizhet, Brestrupp, Niedermiller, and Esigns Frisch and Bittarblender of the Russian corvette *Argalyr*. They seemed very much pleased at the rendering of the Russian hymn, and declared that it was admirably executed. The drum corps, numbering twenty drummers, now stepped in front of the regiment, and played the tattoo in remarkably fine style, eliciting much applause, which included the rapping of the pieces by the men in ranks. This should not occur; too great a sacrifice of military discipline for the sake of enthusiasm. This closed the military portion of the exercises. Among the military personnel of note present, in addition to those above named, were Col. Wingate, I. G. R. P.; Lieut.-Col. Sanford, of Gen. Shaler's staff; Col. Hitchcock, of the 9th regiment, together with several officers of same command; Col. Charles Spencer and officers and men of the 5th, 8th, and 13th regiments, and of the 4th New Jersey regiment. Dancing was commenced at a few minutes before eleven o'clock and continued, we think, till three o'clock. Music by regimental band under the direction of Prof. F. J. Egan. The whole was a brilliant and creditable display, of which the 71st regiment may be proud. The following are the committees, with their respective designated duties:

Reception.—Col. Richard Vose, chairman; field and staff, red badge. Floor.—Capt. O. C. Hoffman, chairman; Lieut. and Q. M., E. C. Ripley, Lieut. Wm. Milne, Jr., J. H. Sturcke, E. N. M., E. C. Warner, F. S. Bolton, E. J. Taylor, J. Wilson, G. G. Black, E. Loyscraft, J. H. Snider, and Sheldon; white badge. Press.—Capt. A. W. Belknap, Lieut. A. B. McLaren and G. B. Kerstlaw, blue badge. House.—Capt. M. L. Vantine, chairman; Capt. A. L. Webber, R. S. Orser and W. C. Clark.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.—We publish the following although we do not approve of dances and drills at the same time and place:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Whenever a regiment has a "grand review and promenade concert" I would respectfully suggest that there be a detail of at least three who should be styled a reception committee, whose duty and pleasure it should be to look after the comfort and enjoyment of all invited guests and military gentlemen from other organizations. Sufficient space should be set apart and reserved for them, so that gentlemen accompanying ladies may not be obliged to hunt the armory over for a camp stool or even a place to stand. In some regiments this important item is attended to, and in some, we are sorry to say, it is neglected and we have heard complaints. The committee could at least show a willingness to provide for guests, though space and opportunity might prevent the furnishing of complete accommodations. If strangers were to enter an armory and were quickly sought out by some polite soldier (either officer or private) who tries to make them comfortable, we invariably declare, and nine times out of ten it will prove true, that the general management, discipline and drill of said regiment is good; whereas if no provision is made and no one cares for anybody but the chances are more than likely that many things are neglected in this command. So without specifying any regiment in particular we say to all in general, have a reception committee that, while they are polite to all, there will be some who from past services or present circumstances are justly entitled to special consideration, and they should receive every attention possible. It never costs anything to be polite, and it always pays both the bestower and the receiver; and in this connection to enable the reception committee to act without delay and understandingly, we would recommend that a register be provided near the entrance where all who desire may record their names, rank and regiment, etc. This record would be of value in more ways than one.

OBSERVER.

CREEDMOOR.—The first regular short range match of the season came off April 21, on the ranges of the National Rifle Association, Creedmoor, for the prizes of the *Turf, Field and Farm*. Mr. Wm. Hayes carried off the medal on a score of 48 out of 50 h. p. s. It being the third time for him to win the prize the badge now became his personal property. Hayes has won this favorite short range match three times in succession, a feat never before accomplished on these ranges. He carried it off on Oct. 14, 1876, making a score of 43 points; also, on Nov. 11, 1876, on a record of 43 points. Mr. Hayes shoots a 40 calibre sporting rifle, 26 inches being the length of barrel. Capt. W. R. Livermore, U. S. Engineers, who shot an army rifle, of calibre 45, made as many points as Hayes, but the two "inners" in the Captain's score defeated him.

THE SCORE.

William Hayes.....	54	54	44	45	44	44	49
W. R. Livermore.....	53	54	45	45	53	43	
J. L. Price.....	44	43	45	45	44	41	
S. Sargeant.....	34	45	43	45	44	40	
L. C. Bruce.....	24	43	43	45	45	39	
J. R. B. Bayly.....	25	43	45	43	45	39	
E. Griffin.....	44	45	43	43	45	39	
E. Leach.....	44	45	43	45	44	39	
H. W. Gourley.....	54	42	43	44	44	38	
Lewis Cass.....	34	44	43	43	45	38	
W. Holburton.....	44	44	43	44	44	38	
John Cavanagh.....	34	43	44	44	44	38	
Homer Fisher.....	44	45	43	43	45	38	
D. F. Davids.....	44	43	43	44	44	38	
H. G. Walcott.....	44	44	45	45	43	38	
N. D. Ward.....	43	43	44	44	44	37	
T. Dyall.....	34	43	44	45	44	37	
H. F. Clark.....	34	45	43	44	43	36	
J. W. Told.....	34	43	44	44	44	36	
K. W. Caudes.....	34	43	44	44	44	35	
K. H. Keene.....	44	43	43	44	43	35	

The weather was raw, windy, and disagreeable, and by no means favorable for shooting.

The second of a series of eight weekly competitions for positions on the senior and junior teams of the Amat-Rifle Club took place on the Creedmoor range April—. There were fourteen entries for the match, but in consequence of poor scores at the short range three of the competitors withdrew when the corps moved to the second range. The wind was fluctuating, a little east of south, and had a tendency to lift the balls, but in other respects the day was all that could be desired.

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Tot.
Wm. Hayes.....	74	69	51	193
Thos. Everett.....	70	70	51	191
T. Spencer.....	68	64	57	189
W. Lawrence.....	62	68	51	181
H. Stuart.....	67	70	60	179
A. Anderson.....	64	64	45	165
E. H. Madison.....	58	54	49	161
L. Geiger.....	66	54	35	155
A. J. Henricoup.....	51	48	46	145
J. C. Allen.....	62	57	26	145
J. P. Waters.....	58	44	35	137

GLENN DRAKE RANGE.—The programme of matches of the American Rifle Association annual spring meeting at Glenn Drake Range May 3 comprises the "Alcornoque," prize, field-glass; the "Military," prize, Holden rifle; "Subscription" Nos. 1 and 2. Distance 200 yards in all cases. On Saturday, May 5, a "Special Match" for a Remington sewing machine (\$75), presented by the Remington Sewing Machine Co.; 500 yards, 10 shots with any rifle or 13 with Remington.

NEW JERSEY.

SECOND BRIGADE.—In conformity with G. O. 2, c. s., dated Trenton, April 10, a special inspection of this command is ordered by Gen. De Hart: 3d regiment, Regimental Armory—A, B and C, April 28; Company Armory—F, April 30; D, May 1; G, May 2, 6th regiment, Regimental Armory—B, C, D and E, April 28; Company Armory—A, April 30; F, May 1; H, May 3; K, May 5. 7th regiment, Co. A Armory—A, B and D, May 4; Company Armory—C, May 5; E, May 8; F, May 4. The following officers are detailed to make the above inspection: Lieut.-Col. D. B. Murphy, staff 2d Brig., 6th regiment, and Cos. A, B, C and D, 7th regiment. Capt. G. L. Winn, A. D. C., 3d Brig., 3d regiment, and E and F, 7th regiment.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this association was held at their range, Willowbrook, near Berlin, April 21, to arrange a programme for the season's shooting. Some twenty members responded to the call for the meeting. It was voted to have their regular meeting on the 2d and 4th Saturdays of each month, the matter of special meetings for matches, etc., was left entirely with the executive committee. After the meeting adjourned, the range was opened, an officer of the day appointed, and the various targets were kept busy till late in the afternoon. The weather was most unpropitious for long range practice, it being showery, the wind variable and at times blowing almost a gale, but the practice was exceedingly satisfactory; that of Capt. Woodbridge, Paymaster Staff, of the Navy; Messrs. Yale, O. S. Davidson, Parker, Judd, and Burton, being particularly fair (I regret that I am unable to give their scores), and I may add that of the officer of the day was particularly poor, and entirely unsatisfactory to him. The charge that he shut his eyes when he fired is, I am assured, without foundation. The enthusiasm as shown by the large number present, and the diligent and careful use of the ranges, augurs well for the future. The association will gladly extend the hospitality of their range to members of other associations when in this vicinity.

FIRST REGIMENT.—The spring field day of the command has been ordered by Col. Tyler on Thursday, May 10, at Hartford. Commandants of companies will report with their commands on the West Park at 9 A. M., for drill and instruction in the school of the battalion. A review before His Excellency, Gov. Hubbard, will take place in the afternoon. Company A (Westphal's) buried Private Cass. Ash on the 17th inst. with full military honors. The annual ball and exhibition drill of Co. B (Shuman's) took place at Robert's Opera House, Hartford, 25th inst. Co. D (Hadley's) gave a complimentary sociable 19th. Co. F (White's) have appointed an excursion committee to inquire into the matter of an excursion this spring—Providence is talked of. Co. G have nominated for captain, vice Cheney, resigned, Wm. H. Coates. Capt. Coates served in the English army ten years and is a good soldier.

Connecticut will mobilize but two regiments of infantry the coming fall, and in all probability the commander-in-chief will order the 1st, Col. Tyler, and 3d, Col. Ames, into camp, it being their turn to undergo a camp of instruction and field manoeuvres. The mobilization of but a portion of the brigade is in the interest of economy.

The following amendment to the military code was passed the closing hours of the session of the legislature: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened: That section 1, chap. 6, title ten of the general statutes, revision of 1875, be amended by striking out in the fourth and fifth lines of said section the words "and two dollars and fifty cents to each member of a regimental band," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "except drum and fife major whose pay, with each member of the regimental band, shall be two dollars and seventy cents."

Approved March 23, 1877. The inspection of uniforms under the provisions of an act of the legislature, passed at its recent session, is now being made by Quartermaster Gen. Couch, Lieut.-Col. Fox, A. A. G., and Major Swan, A. Q. M. G. The inspection in the 3d and 4th regiments has been completed. New trousers, generally, will have to be furnished, but the coats will only require a little repairing. The 1st and 3d regiment uniforms are now being inspected.

CALIFORNIA.

THE RIFLE.—The spring meeting of the California Rifle Association was held at San Bruno April 11. The day was delightful with just a little too much wind for ease and accuracy. The Military Short Range Match (300 yards) was won by Philo Jacoby (23). The *Pacific Life* Cup was won by H. C. Smith with a score of 31 out of 40 h. p. s.; the Kellogg Challenge Cup Match (300 and 600 yards) was won by Sergeant Warren, of the Union Guard, who scored 31 at the longest range. The Regimental Team Match was the most interesting competition; the match was won to the 1st regiment, who were led by Priv. Burgans with a score of 45 out of a possible 50; the score of the team was 469; that of the 3d regiment, 337, and of the 3d, 332. The best marksmen in each regiment were Burgans (1st), Macanley (3d), and Capt. Brockhoff (3d). The meeting was a decided success,

and shows that the Californians will put some of the Eastern marksmen upon their mettle when the Inter-State Match comes off at Creedmoor.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—THE "Conlin benefit tournament" is in full blast at the Zettler Rifle Gallery, 207 Bowery.

—MR. Jacob Spahn, a prominent lawyer of Rochester, was recently appointed engineer on the staff of Gen. Briggs.

—A REGULAR meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association will be held at the office of the Association Tuesday, May 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

—MAJOR Ethan Allen Paul Brewster, M. D., formerly of Salem, Mass., died recently at Escanaba, Mich. He was formerly major of the 23d regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers.

—OUR Massachusetts correspondence received, as we go to press, contains a variety of interesting items relative to the M. V. M. which will appear with additional matter next week.

—COL. Garrett Dunn, who during the late war commanded the 2d regiment of Meagher's Irish Brigade, New York Volunteers, died in San Francisco recently of consumption.

—THE death of Col. John W. Dix (son of Gen. Dix) is announced. He was born in Albany in 1832 while his father was Adjutant-General of the State. Col. Dix was at one time Secretary of Legation in Paris, and was much and widely esteemed.

—A COMMITTEE from every company in the 23d (N. Y.) regiment has been collecting facts relating to the history of the command with the view of putting them into book form. The 23d will probably have a Creedmoor reception next month.

—THE Brooklyn *Eagle* stated the other day that Messrs. Poppenhusen would like to get possession of the new armory of the 13th (N. Y.) regiment as a depot for the terminus of the new steam line. This has been contradicted by one of the firm.

—THE Rev. Joseph Jones, until recently pastor of St. John's independent Methodist Church in Baltimore, died recently, aged forty-eight years. He was chaplain of the 21st Michigan regiment during the late war.

—THE Norfolk Light Artillery Blues accepted the invitation of the Lynchburg Home Guard and visited Lynchburg on Tuesday, April 20, where they were entertained with a military ball, quartered at a new hotel, and sent home in "high" spirits.

—COL. Geo. W. Wingate, I. G. R. F., S. N. Y., has recently made a tour of inspection of the various regimental rifle ranges with a view of suggesting such improvements and alterations as might seem necessary, and also of imparting such information to regimental rifle inspectors as may be required.

—NEXT Saturday night Co. C, 33d (N. Y.) regiment, will fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Capt. Louis Tinkelmeyer. Two formidable candidates in the persons of Lieut. Goldman, of Co. C, and Capt. Ostermann, of the 28th regiment, with odds in favor of each other.

—MR. John Kelley, late State Auditor of North Carolina, and a major of cavalry in Custer's division during the civil war, died in Baltimore last week. He was a native of Ireland, and formerly served in the British army, being one of the few survivors of the famous "charge of the six hundred" at Balaklava.

—A CORRESPONDENT of the Brooklyn *Union-Argus* proposes the reorganization of the Long Island regiments, and gives a tempting array of figures to show the saving to the city and county. We are by no means sure that the proposition is not a good one, although the consolidations suggested might not be popular or practicable in all cases.

—ON May 14 the 33d (N. Y.) regiment will be reviewed by Brig.-Gen. Ira L. Beebe, and the marksmen will receive their badges. After the military performance, terpsichorean exercise will be in order. Col. Rieger appointed Lieut.-Col. Bossert, Major Tinkelmeyer, Capt. Wunder and Adj. Sarcher to make the necessary arrangements for the reception and hospitable entertainment of the guests.

—THE National Guard of California is commanded by Maj.-Gen. Geo. R. Vernon, late U. S. Army and a former member of the sixth company (F) New York 7th regiment. Gen. McComb commands the 2d Brigade of his division, in whose brigade Col. Smedberg, late U. S. A. and also from sixth company, 7th regiment, commands a regiment.

PIERCE M. B. YOUNG, a recent representative in Congress from Georgia, was a Confederate general, and a graduate of West Point. He came to Washington soon after the war, seeking to have his disabilities removed. He is a fine, manly fellow, and seems to have accepted the results of the war in good faith. He went to Thad Stevens, and Thad began to play with him, as he sometimes did with those whom he intended to make his victims. He said:

"You are a graduate of West Point, I believe?"

"Yes, sir."

"Educated at the expense of the United States, I believe, which you swore faithfully to forever defend?"

"Yes, sir."

"You went into the service of the infernal rebellion?"

"Yes, sir."

"You were a brigade commander in the raid into Pennsylvania which destroyed the property of so many of my constituents?"

"Yes, sir."

"It was a squad of men under your direct charge and under your personal command that burned my rolling-mill?"

"Yes, sir."

Young thought he was gone, but seeing that the old veteran had come into the possession of the last fact, which Young did not dream he knew, it was impossible to deny the truth of his question. Thad roared out: "Well, I like your damned impudence. I will see that your disabilities are removed. Good morning." And the next day the bill passed the House.

COL. H. R. SIBLEY, in a lecture in Boston last week, spoke as follows of Wendell Phillips: "Mr. Phillips was for twenty years prior to the war the great apostle of freedom. In 1861 liberty took the field against slavery, but Wendell Phillips didn't. Here was a chance to do something for freedom, but there was no fight in him. He has never slain anybody—never had any weapon but his jaw. . . . Suppose a valuable steamer with a precious freight of passengers was passing through Hell Gate and everything depended upon the nerve of the pilot and the confidence and quiet of the passengers, what should we think of a man who would stand on deck, in the hearing of all, and say: 'This pilot is a fool; he has no mind. We are all going down together?' You would say the hell of John Calvin was too good for him. Well, our Republic was rocked by the waves of a slavery-inspired rebellion; there were reefs and shoals, and hidden rocks. Abraham Lincoln was pilot; and what did Wendell Phillips say about him? He said he was as much of a traitor as Jeff. Davis; that he had no mind whatever; had neither insight nor decision, and that he was as honest as his intellect would allow. Though a halo of glory surrounds the name of Abraham Lincoln, the liberator of the bondman, the good President, as much a martyr to liberty as Lyon, or Lowell, or Shaw, Phillips has never said those words to this hour. I said, a little way back, that he was a public enemy. While Lee and Johnston confronted our armies, the guerillas Mosby and Phillips hung on their rear to do all the damage they could. And they did a great deal. Mosby retired in '65, but Phillips still carries on the business."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A NEW Japanese gunboat of 1,000 tons was launched from Yokohama Navy-yard on the 13th of March.

A PART of the Canadian police on the Northwest Frontier have already been armed with breech-loading Snider rifles.

THE voluntary contributions towards the military expenditure of Turkey up to the end of January show a total of 40,351,321 piastres, or about £365,000 sterling. The Minister and other officials have subscribed 7,793,980 piastres; the inhabitants of Constantinople, 1,925,529; the vilayets, 30,290,110; and the Indian Mussulmans, 341,702.

MELIK MIRZA has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Persian corps of observation. The headquarters are at Chai. On the Persian general staff thirty-six European officers are employed. Russian merchants embark in a port of the Caspian Sea arms and munitions for the Persian army.

THE King of Dahomey, the *Manchester Guardian* is in a position to state, has made overtures to Her Majesty's government, and British officers will be at once deputed to meet him, with a view to the settlement of the dispute. The King is ready to give satisfaction, and to apologise, but asks that the fine of 500 puncheons of oil may be reduced one-fourth, declaring his inability to pay the number inflicted.

ADMIRAL PHILIP WESTPHAL, the oldest commissioned officer in the British navy, is said to be the last surviving officer present at the battle of Copenhagen, April 2, 1801. At the time of this historical engagement he was a master's mate, and three days afterwards was made a lieutenant. The admiral now resides at Ryde, is ninety-six years of age, and entered the navy in December, 1794.

ON the recent sixty-second anniversary of his birthday Prince Bismarck received a characteristic present from a small town in Westphalia, accompanied by a poem in the Platt-Deutsch dialect. The present consisted of a mammoth "Pumpernickel," or loaf of black bread, with a knife to cut it, with an immense Westphalian ham, a jug of Westphalian wine, and a dozen Bismarck-colored pocket-handkerchiefs, with black-red-golden borders.

THE Grand Duke Constantine is to command the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean this summer, and will hoist his flag on board the *Prince Posharsky*. This vessel is a broadside ship, with an iron hull, plated with 4½ inches of armor, and carries eight 8 inch guns. For some years past it has been laid up at Cronstadt on account of the numerous defects of its boilers, but the Admiralty is now using every endeavor to get it ready for sea by June. Increased activity is being shown in pushing on with the *Peter the Great* and other vessels in an incomplete state at St. Petersburg, but these cannot be ready for service before the end of the summer.

A RECENT Imperial decree throws open the commissioned ranks of the German navy to men serving before the mast. Hitherto, all officers have been taken from among the naval cadets; but, in future, men who have served at sea for twelve months, either in a man-of-war or in a merchant vessel, may, provided they can pass certain prescribed examinations, be proposed to the Admiralty by a commandant of a division of sailors (matrosen division) as candidates for a commission. Such candidates must be at least twenty years of age, and must produce certificates of exemplary conduct as well as of a practical thorough knowledge of their duties, from the captains under whom they have served.

AN accident, which happened to the *Téméraire* the other day, illustrates the difficulties with which the constructors of enormous ironclads now have to deal. For some time past, it appears, an iron rudder has been making for this ship at Chatham. The weight of this rudder was no less than twelve tons, and in fixing this ponderous mass the rope broke, and the rudder fell into the dock. The main piece of the rudder was broken just above the first pintle, below the neck. We are glad to say that no personal injury was sustained by an accident which might have proved disastrous. The rudder has been taken back to the smithy, but it is doubtful if it can be repaired.

Broad Arrow says: An American officer named Sale is said to have invented an aerial machine, for use in warfare, which it might be worth the while of our War Office to look at. It consists of a slight framework, covered with loose canvas, which becomes filled with air, and thus the apparatus is kept aloft. In order to make observations of an enemy's camp at night, the machine is made fast, and a kind of parachute provided with fireballs is sent up the line, which, at the proper point, ignites the fireballs, and thus illuminates the surrounding country for a considerable distance. A trial of the apparatus is said to have been very satisfactory, which is more than can be said of the experiments in balloon-reconnoitring last year at Woolwich, when the aerial machines were harmlessly and ignominiously burnt by the fire intended to raise them.

AN atrocity perpetrated by the Turkish government in the capital itself is reported by the Pera correspondent of the *Times* in a telegram dated April 6. He states that, "It is my painful duty to send you the report of a recent atrocity perpetrated by the Turkish government. The young students of the Military School presented a petition to the Porte denouncing Midhat's banishment as unconstitutional, and soliciting his recall. The students were marshalled out into the school yard and bidden to reveal the author of the petition. One of them, Ali Nasmi, a most promising pupil, aged twenty-two, stepped forward and avowed himself guilty of the authorship. He was imprisoned and tried, and last week condemned to receive 200 blows with a stick on the soles of his feet. He died under the infliction, after receiving 105 blows."

In future, when British officers serving with regiments on foreign stations, apply for leave of absence to enable them to return home on account of their private affairs, their applications are to be accompanied by a statement of the period during which they have served abroad; and they will have to sign a declaration to the following effect, viz.: "I do hereby declare that I will rejoin for duty, at my own expense, within the period for which leave of absence may be granted me; and I further declare that if, during the period of my leave of absence, I retire from the service, and receive the price of my commission, exchange, or am placed upon temporary half-pay, or am made supernumerary in my regiment (except to serve as an adjutant of Auxiliary Forces), I will hold myself responsible for the payment of the passage of the officer who may be ordered abroad in my place."

COMMANDER LORD CHARLES BERESFORD moved in Parliament on the 19th March: "That no economical consideration should tie the hands of the First Lord of the Admiralty, and so prevent exhaustive experiments being carried out as to the best means of applying or resisting these terrible weapons [torpedoes]; also that it is expedient that a number of torpedo-vessels and boats be added to the navy without delay." In his speech, supporting this motion, Lord Charles said, "They had all read 'The Battle of Dorking' pamphlet, in which the invasion of England was treated of. The writer began with the assumption that the whole of the English fleet, or a greater part of it, had been destroyed by some infernal machines. He was no alarmist, but he thought that in the present state of naval warfare such a thing was possible. The new system of torpedoes had entirely changed naval warfare."

A NEW temperance society has been formed at Washington under the name and title of the "Mrs. R. B. Hayes Temperance Society." At the first meeting resolutions were passed declaring that "we have learned with pleasure that Mrs. R. B. Hayes, the estimable wife of the President of the United States, on the occasion of the recent state dinner given at the Executive Mansion in honor of the Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine, expressed her unqualified disapprobation of the use of intoxicating liquors on that and all similar occasions; that we, the members of the Mrs. R. B. Hayes Temperance Society of the District of Columbia, do heartily indorse the sentiments expressed, and tender her our most sincere and heartfelt thanks, and express the wish that the noble example set by the highest lady in the land may be followed by all mothers and sisters throughout the country."

A DESPATCH to the N. Y. *World* April 24, says: "Considerable excitement prevails on the Rio Grande on account of a rumor that Gen. Ord, Military Commander of Texas, has directed the concentration of a considerable force of United States troops at Laredo, Tex., on the Rio Grande, immediately opposite Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. This movement at a time when the frontier is remarkably quiet, and taken in connection with the fact that Col. Shafter recently crossed a force of United States troops into Mexico, near Piedras Negras, with Gen. Ord's knowledge, and the presence of Gen. Escobedo, who is the chief military partisan of ex-President Lerdo at San Antonio, Tex., which is the headquarters of Gen. Ord, is regarded as a menace on the part of the United States military authorities on the Rio Grande as against the government of President Diaz, which if persisted in is likely to lead to serious complications between the United States and Mexico." The sensation-mongers are probably unaware that there was a tacit understanding between the Mexican authorities and Gen. Ord which looked to the apprehension of border outlaws and horse thieves wherever found, even although the boundary might be passed. Since the above was in type our views are corroborated by Secretary McCrary.

LAST year various experiments were made at Portsmouth, England, with air-bags, designed for raising sunken vessels, presented to the admiralty by the Russian government, and the *Oberon* was, after one or two attempts, successfully floated by means of them. A foreign contemporary now gives the following details concerning their manufacture which, it appears, is carried on on an extensive scale in Russia. The bags are made at the Russian-American India-rubber Factory in St. Petersburg. They are generally of a cylindrical form with rounded extremities, about eighteen feet in length, eleven feet in diameter, with a capacity of some 600 cubic feet, and each bag can, it is calculated, raise a weight of sixty tons, although they are only guaranteed to lift fifty. The bags are made of three thicknesses of coarse canvas, thoroughly impregnated and saturated with india-rubber, and having also layers of this latter material interposed. The valves, etc., are of copper, and the bag is protected by a coarse net, its weight when fully furnished being very nearly 1,000 lbs. Without valves, cordage, chains for attaching it to the object to be raised, such a bag costs about £356; but when provided with all these appliances, its price is raised to £544. Two vessels in the Russian navy, the corvette *Gridea* and the gunboat *Opyt*, are especially detailed for carrying on operations and experiments with this apparatus.

AMONG the passengers on the steamship *Wyoming*, of the Williams and Guion Line, which arrived at New York, April 21, from Liverpool, were 21 officers of the Turkish army, the avowed object of whose visit is an inspection of the arms ordered in this country by the Turkish government. It was learned, however, by a reporter of the *Times* that the party are prepared to purchase 1,000,000 Henry rifles, and that all of them, with the exception of one or two, are to remain here for the purpose of studying the American method of manufacturing arms and ammunition. Nineteen of them are young men who have studied the sciences in Turkey, and have also been engaged in the government armories. They are to remain in this country, it is understood, for three years, for the purpose above stated. They will devote their attention mainly, it is

stated, to a study of the machinery in use in the United States and the manufacture of cartridges, etc., the object being to secure the requisite amount of knowledge for carrying on the manufacture of arms and ammunition in their own country. The following are their names: Major Abil Effendi, Lieut. Haynil Effendi, Charles Orseman, Ali Effendi Said, Ali Effendi, Eumer Effendi Sparta, Eumer Effendi, Hassan Effendi, Haleb Effendi, Deural Effendi, Abdallah Effendi, Suleiman Effendi, Hassan Sali Effendi, Hassan Ishmail Effendi, Kadir Effendi, Youssouf Effendi, Shefki Effendi, Mehmed Effendi, Vassif Effendi, Bahedin E'endi, and Ebrahim Effendi.

An officer in her Majesty's service, writing to the *Army and Navy Gazette* from Vallejo, California, gives some interesting particulars relative to the movements of the Russian squadron in those waters. There are in the harbor, lying off the United States Navy-yard, on Mare Island, some twenty-eight miles north of San Francisco, six Russian men-of-war, three being wooden corvettes, each with a crew of 250 to 300 men, armed with six-inch breech-loading rifled cannon, 40-pounders, boat guns, mitrailleurs, and Harvey's torpedoes, three small sloops with their iron casings, and crews of 80 to 150 men. All six are steam vessels, and four other ships are expected shortly from Japan. The sailors are strong, active, and under good discipline. The fleet have been there for two months, and the correspondent states that the officers speak openly of their intention to attack Vancouver's Island in case of a rupture with Great Britain, and the people of Victoria are anxious on this account. No doubt the officer commanding the Pacific Squadron will be able to give a good account of an enemy in those waters either with his own command or assisted by ships from China. He adds: "Here there is a constant round of festivities in honor of the Russians; and their fleet on the Atlantic coast have been sumptuously entertained at Norfolk, Virginia, and elsewhere. They are now, I believe, in Charleston, out of reach of the Turks. The reasons assigned for the apparent close friendship between the Russians and Americans are: (1.) The sympathy evinced by the Russians to the American Government during the late civil war. (2.) The two nations are so far apart, and so different from each other, that there is no danger of conflicting interests."

The report is going the rounds of the papers, says *Broad Arrow*, that the British authorities magnanimously took up the question of sending a representative, or representatives, of our army and nation to assist at the funeral of the late Field Marshal Fitzgerald at Tours. A council was held in Pall Mall, but what the resolution came to by that august body was, the world will probably never know. Unfortunately, at the moment of its assembly the body of the old soldier had been committed to the grave for some hours, or, at any rate, it was much too late to carry out any plan which might be formed. We seem to have heard of this sort of thing before. Have we dreamed it, or is it in the eternal nature of things, that everything connected with British organization should be invariably throttled by red tape? Suppose by any chance a French marshal were to die at Chatham or Portsmouth, what would happen? Would the local authorities be able to stir up Pall Mall to a proper sense of the situation within a week of the time when any mark of respect to the deceased would be of the slightest avail? In all probability, the French corvette which would be assuredly despatched to transport the body to its native shores would have reached its destination long before the British army had realized that they had a chance

of showing to a foreign soldier's memory the highest mark of respect which can be paid by man to his departed brother. We shudder when we think of the little paragraphs which have been going the rounds of the Parisian Press this week on the subject of our way of treating our own officers. "Qu'ils sont des droles; ces insulaires!"

With regard to the German fortresses, it is stated by the *Magdeburg Gazette* that Ulm and Ingolstadt are to be strengthened this year by new constructions. These fortresses form the third line of defence towards the west, and are also strong places of safety against Austria, whose most vulnerable spot, the Danube line, is threatened by them. Among the fortresses of the west new constructions will be added only to Cologne, Coblenz, Mayence, and Rastatt. When the enlargements of Cologne are completed in 1879 the German western frontier will be considered completely safe as regards the fortifications. Of the fortresses on the eastern frontier Königsberg, Posen, and Thorn are to receive new constructions. Of the coast fortresses the land side fortifications of Wilhelmshaven and the completion of Friedrichsort are to be especially advanced. From the German military estimates we gather some interesting details regarding the salaries paid by the first military Power in the world to the chief officials of her army. The celebrated chief of the German General Staff, Field Marshal von Moltke, receives £1,500 a year, furnished apartments, and forage for six horses, £300 a year of this pay is, however, regarded as an especial and purely personal allowance, and will not be continued to his successor in office. The oldest soldier in the German army, Field Marshal von Wrangel, receives, by virtue of a peculiar appointment which he holds, and which was created in 1848 at a time when Berlin was declared to be in a state of siege, £1,650 a year, besides furnished apartments, fuel and lights, and forage for eight horses. Field Marshal von Manteuffel receives £1,500 a year and the same allowances as von Wrangel. The generals commanding army corps are paid between £1,500 and £1,600 a year, and are provided with furnished apartments, fuel and light, and forage for eight horses.

The late Chief Constructor for the British navy (Mr. Reed) urged the government some years ago to build vessels having an inner and outer skin, with an air space between the two. Recently the present government determined to try the effect of this invention, and consequently a target has been constructed at Shoeburyness on the design technically called a "Laboratory box," for the purpose of testing the penetrating power of the newly chambered 38-ton gun, which was tried recently against four 64 inch plates. The target used on March 28 was composed of a 4 inch plate, having in rear a 3ft. 8-in. square plate of 10in. in thickness, between the two being an air space of 4ft. 8in. The rear plate was backed up by 10in. baulks of timber, resting against No. 33 target, in order to give it solidity, and on either side of it were placed baulks of timber of a similar thickness, into which it was driven by means of a bar to a depth of 3in. The trial was conducted by Capt. Fairfax Ellis, R.A., and the experimental party of the School of Gunnery, with the 38-ton gun. The charge used was 175 lb. of 1.4in. cube power, and the projectile, the ordinary Palliser plugged shell. One round sufficed to prove the advantage of there being an intervening space between the outer and inner skin of a vessel. An examination of the target showed that the shell had penetrated the 4in. plate, and had then broken up before striking the rear or 10in. plate. The effect on the latter was very

singular. The projectile, in boring its way through the first plate, had become so intensely hot that the head of the shell adhered to the plate, and represented somewhat the appearance of a large dab of molten metal thrown at and clinging to the object it was aimed at. Though the striking velocity was not taken, the effect of the blow must have been very great, as the target was bulged out considerably in rear. In addition to this, it was forced upwards on impact several feet—so much so that the right-hand baulks gave way, and were only prevented from falling to the ground in consequence of the rapid descent of the target, which jammed itself in between the two. As on the last occasion of the trial of this gun with an 800 lb. Pa'liser shell, and with an imperfectly rammed-home charge, the projectile went through twenty-one inches of iron, the experiments of the 28th are considered conclusive as showing the advantage of having an air-space.

No excuse for being late when an accurate clock can be so cheaply bought, by mail, of S. B. Jerome and Co., New Haven, Ct. Names and prices advertised last week.

CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP.

The perfume of COLGATE & COMPANY'S CASHMERE BOUQUET EXTRACT and TOILET POWDER will be appreciated by all who have enjoyed the delightful fragrance of the Toilet Soap which is so universally esteemed.

H. N. SQUIRE, 97 FULTON-ST.—Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds Sterling Silver, &c., Rogers' and Meriden Plated Ware 25 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices.

"Cigars by mail." See Adv. of A. M. Platt, New Haven, Ct.

The Offices of the Army and Navy Journal will be Removed on the 1st of May to No. 245 Broadway.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

PAUL—RAINS.—On the 18th of April, at St. Thaddeus's Church, Aiken, S. C., by the Rev. E. C. Edgerton, CHARLES R. PAUL, U. S. Army, and KATHERINE S., daughter of Gen. Rains, of Aiken, S. C.

BIRTHS.

BRODIE.—At Fort Colville, W. T., March 21, 1877, to Lieut. and Mrs. A. O. BRODIE, a daughter.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

BRODIE.—At Fort Colville, W. T., March 26, 1877, KATH, wife of 1st Lieut. Alex. O. Brodie, 1st Cavalry, and daughter of A. V. Reynolds, Esq., Stirling, Ill., aged 19 years, 10 months and 16 days.

HILDT.—On Wednesday morning, April 25, JOHN McLEAN HILDT, late Brevet Lieut. Colonel U. S. Army, aged 41 years. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of Mrs. J. G. Jerome, Audubon Park, 152d Street, on Friday, 27th inst., at 1.30 p.m. Train leaves 80th St. Depot at 1 o'clock.

KNAFF.—At Van Wert, Ohio, April 16, 1877, O. C. KNAFF, late Capt. 33rd Infantry, aged 58 years.

SMITH.—At Philadelphia, April 11, 1877, RICHARD SOMERS, son of the late R. S. Smith, Professor U. S. Naval Academy.

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PROPOSALS FOR STONE.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 91 State St., New London, Ct., April 24, 1877. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock, A.M., on the 24th day of May, 1877, for Stone delivered at Fort Jefferson Harbor, Long Island, N. Y. Specifications in regard to the work and blank forms for proposals and guarantee, upon which all bids must be made, will be sent on application to this office. J. W. BARLOW, Major of Engineers.

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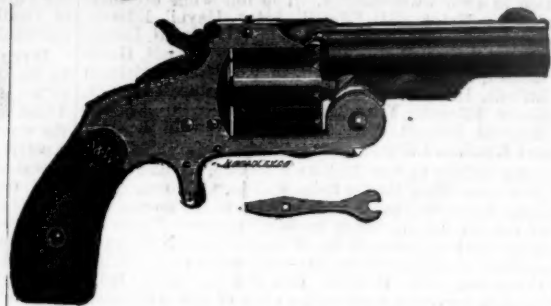


International Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7, 1877.—The United States Centennial Commission has examined the Report of the Judges, and accept the following reasons, and decreed an award in conformity therewith.

REPORT ON AWARDS.—Product—Smith & Wesson Revolving Pistols.—Name and address of exhibitor, SMITH & WESSON, Springfield, Mass. The Undersigned having examined the product herein described, respectfully recommend the same to the United States Centennial Commission for award for the following reasons, viz.: Its capacity as a military arm, the ejection of all discharged shells simultaneously, the workmanship and materials used in manufacture, its interchangeability, together with the simplicity of its action, render it a desirable weapon for defence or offence.

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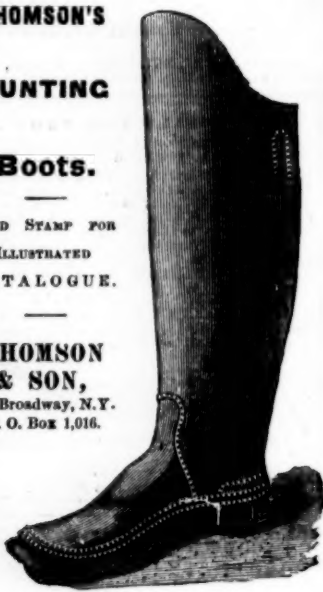
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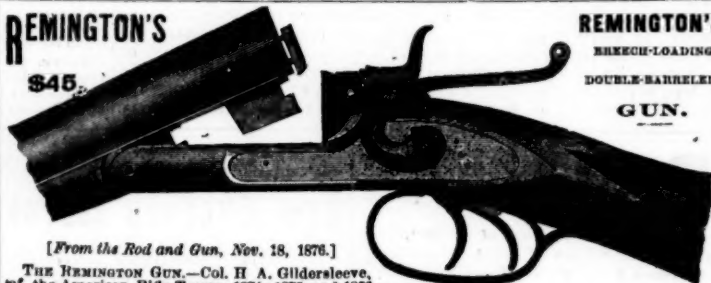
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[From the Rod and Gun, Nov. 18, 1876.]

THE REMINGTON GUN.—Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, of the American Rifle Teams, 1874, 1875, and 1876. Lt.-Col. 12th Regt., writes under date of Nov. 10:

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